CYCLES
All British Made
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL: X. NO: 34 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 .96,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 .24,928,276

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland). Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE. Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaiia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Teping Tinggi (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons. Arrival Departure
Tamba Maru I. Aeshima 5845 25th Jan 9th Feb
Bengal Maru N. Yokota 8368 7th Feb. 14th Feb
*Hokodate Maru C. Hideshima 8th Feb 10th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 10th Feb 3rd March
Yokushima
Maru J. Shibutani 5968 2nd Mar 17th Mar
Tsurugaiaru Y Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar 27th Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamer.	Tons.
11th Feb.	DELTA	
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA *	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	ASSAYE	7,343
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	15,825

*MANTUA
*NALDERA
MALWA
NARKUNDA
} Through steamers from Australia

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
9 Feb.	MADURA	8,600
23 Feb.	DUMALA	8,200
9 Mar.	HATIPARA *	8,182
23 Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
6 April	NEVASA	9,071
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

17th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks
7 Feb.	VARELA	Busreh direct.
22 Feb.	KARGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
9 Feb.	BARDRA	K. & P. Gulf
10 Feb.	PINGA	Karachi direct.
10 Feb.	DUMALA	Karachi direct.
13 Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.

Early March. A Steamer for Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	5th Feb.	12th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA:,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

YOUR CHILD
GETS.
Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child. Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Saving's Bank. We pay.

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 219.

ILLUSTRATION-
Rs. 10 to open account.

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interest	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Interest
20.	Deposit	2688.63	20th Year
1.52	Interest	200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Interest
30.	Deposit	3033.07	21st Year
3.10	Interest	210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.16	Interest
40.	Deposit	3405.22	Total
5.26	Interest		
110.38	4th Year and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405
For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi.
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 59,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 847.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,881	15	3
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Moltan City	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MISRA.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ...	,,	5,31,11,487

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ...	$	20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...	£	4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$	21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yleilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 13-2-22 ...	59,70,150

HEAD OFFICE:
68-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 269, Chaik Mamon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted

E. E. GILPHANE,
Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIA

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apolle Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	2,59,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 000 to Rs. 1,00,000
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANAPAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
391, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Butnquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can Be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
39, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Bass and Tenor Slide Trombone players. Apply to the BAND PRESIDENT, Auxiliary Force, Ajmer.
A C12096

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENT CLERK, who must know Gujarati account. Apply personally to H. J. MISTRY, Khetwadi 12th Lane, Barocha Building, 3rd floor.
A R2815

WANTED—A TEACHER, knowing HINDI to give private tuition 3 times a week. Apply between 1 and 2 to N. M. BHATHENA, opp. New Share Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2806

FOR NIGHT DUTY, WANTED Gujrati and English knowing Hindu CLERKS for making Race Accounts. See in person to-day positively. BALARAM ANANDRAM, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi Road.
A R2790

WANTED—CERTIFIED CINEMA OPERATOR with full knowledge about electrical appliances. Absolute teetotaller required. Parsis need not apply. State terms and qualifications to Box No. 7730, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2810

WANTED.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, for Hydro Electric Power Station State: (1) General and Technical training; (2) Details of apprenticeship if any; (3) Practical work done; (4) Positions held; (5) References; (6) salary expected. Apply to Box No. 7729, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2808

WANTED—AGENTS at all places for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., (Life Dept.) Best Terms to Best Workers, for propsectus and terms of Agency. Apply to:—Messrs. S. V. JOSHI & CO., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A R2583

WANTED.—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. L. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi. Belgaum, 26th January, 1922.
A 12003

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Portion of 2nd floor for office purpose in House No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, off Hamam Street). Apply to SWARAJYA SABHA, same floor, Bombay.
C C12071

OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle TO LET on ground floor and third floor. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2813

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOMS in No. 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Immediate possession. Apply L. CHHOTALAL & CO., on the same building.
C R2783

TO BE LET—Lonavla, "BAROMETER VIEW" 'A', 'B' and 'C' bungalows, entirely well furnished. Apply PHIROZ C. MISTRY, Daruwala Bldg., Balaram Street, Grant Road.
C R2779

TO BE LET—One large GODOWN at King Lane, Fort House No. 2593, very suitable for printing Press or Factory monthly rent only Rs. 200. Apply sharp HAJEE JUKARIA HAJEE AHAMED PATEL, 52/54, Kambekar Street.
C R2813

MOUNT ABU.—To LET for the Season, beginning from the 1st March to 30th June instant on the beautiful Charming Hill Station, nice convenient and furnished bungalows houses and flats, situate on the Main road just at the entrance of the Civil Station. Rent Moderate ranging from Rs 150 to Rs. 1,500. Apply to the MANAGER c/o. Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Solicitor, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C C12068

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

IMMEDIATE FOR SALE.—DEDION Seven Seater MOTOR CAR in very good order good chance to buyers. Apply UMER HAJLE ADAM, 52/54, Kambekar Street.
JA R2814

FOR SALE—4-Cylinder, 12-H.-P., 5-Seater, touring ROVER CAR with dynamo, electric lights self-starter, in condition as good as new, with tools everything complete. Price Rs. 8,000. Apply:—HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA C12073

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE at Marine Lines, near Sea, an up-to-date newly built Building, consisting of two Floors and Ground Floor, as Motor Garage, to hold twelve Motor Cars, fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 1,000. For particulars apply to Messrs. JOSHI & SAMSON, Architects, Hornby Road.
G R2718

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—FRENCH COLONIALS, 25 different 6 As. 50 diff. Rs. 1. 100 diff. Rs. 2-8. 20 diff. Wurtemberg 12 As. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad
L C12079

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

WANTED—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post. Standing 14 years. Apply prespectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R1443

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

EARTH for filling can be had FREE at Forjett Street, Gowalia Tank. Apply to Messrs. SANJANA and SON, Architects, Old Police Court Building, Hornby Road.
N R2797

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A CAPITAL PARTNER with fifty thousand. One Lakh for well established, sound, most lucrative business. Best Security. No Risks. No 7728, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2806

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

G. B. PAGEDAR certified share and stock Broker undertakes all kinds of Vayada (forward sale and purchase) and cash business in mill and other shares. For particulars. Apply to 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R2761

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koorji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).

PUBLIC NOTICES

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 11 a.m. instead of on MONDAY, the 13th idem.

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay 8th February, 1922.
C12163

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1921, at Rs. 12/3/- per share free of income tax, equal to ten per cent will be paid to the registered shareholders of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 8th February, 1922.
C12110

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING, CO, LTD,

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim Dividend of Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 and a Bonus of Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50, for the half year ending 31st August, 1921.

The Dividend and Bonus will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 25th day of February, 1922, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, to those shareholders, whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 15th day of February, 1922.

In view of the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings held on the 14th and 30th days of March 1921, respectively, under which the Rs. 250 shares in the Company are to be subdivided, every holder of Rs. 250 or of Rs. 50 shares applying for payment of the interim Dividend and Bonus must, at the time of application, produce and hand over the share certificates now held by him, for which a temporary receipt will be given and in respect of which New Certificates will in due course be issued.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office,
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
6th February, 1922.
C12106

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NEW BERAR CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1921, at Rs. 50 per share free of incometox equal to ten per cent will be paid to the registered shareholders of the Company, on and after Wednesday, the 15th February, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Mudzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 8th February, 1922.
C12111

BANDRA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. V.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Bandra Municipality has in its resolution No. 9 of 24th January, 1922, under Section 9 of the Bombay Town Planning Act I of 1915 declared its intention to make a Town Planning Scheme in respect of the lands mentioned below:—

Such portions of S. Nos. 1, 3B and 192 and non-agricultural S. No. 131 of Bandra as fall within the folowing boundaries:—

North .....Hill Road,
South .....Nalla,
West .....Bombilwadi Road,
East .....a line drawn parallel to Bombilwadi road and 120 feet distant from it.

2. A copy of the plan showing the above land is open to the inspection of the public during office hours at the Municipal Office.

3. It is provided in Section 9 (5) of the Bombay Town Panning Act that the Governor in Council shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be communicated to him in writing within one month of the publication of this resolution in the Bombay Government Gazettee by any person likely to be affected by the Scheme.

(Sd.) P. A. DIAS,
President,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 7th Feb. 1922.
C12107

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT KINGSWAY

Dadar-Matunga (North) Estate.

Scheme for Police Accommodation within the area comprised in the Matunga Section of Municipal Ward "F".

SCHEME NO. 63.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of section 35 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 8,407 square yards) are as follows:

On or towards the North by land the property of the G. I. P. Railway forming portion of the Mahim Connection Chord.

On or towards the East by Kingsway.

On or towards the South partly by Plot No. 3 of the said Estate, and partly by Plots Nos. 14 to 16 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society Limited.

On or towards the West by Plot No. 7 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Limited.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 8, dated the 11th January 1922) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board,

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1922.
C11991

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NARMADA, widow of Gulabdas Sakarlal has contracted to sell to our client. All that piece or parcel of vacant land lying and situate at Santa Cruz being Final Plot No. 25 in Town planning Scheme No. 1 of Santa Cruz, admeasuring 1165 sq. yds. or thereabouts. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 103, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1922.
SHAH & CHINUBHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12109

NOTICE.

RE: Estate NILKANT alias NILKANTH BAPUJI WAGLE .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the estate of the above named NILKANT alias NILKANTH BAPUJI WAGLE, deceased, who died intestate at Bombay on or about the 12th day of February, 1921, and of whose estate Letters of Administration having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 28th day of October, 1921 to Anandibai Nilkanth Wagle and Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar, on behalf of Vithal and Ramesh, the minor sons of the deceased Nilkant alias Nilkanth Bapuji Wagle (for their use and benefit and limited until either of them shall attain majority) of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrators at the office of Messrs. Little and and Co., their attorneys at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1922.
LITTLE & CO.,
Administrators' Attorneys.
C12108

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of The Royal Union Co. Bombay.

4 cases containing 81 pieces shadow striped Venetian.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 greye Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition
1 grey Arab horse, 13¾.
1 Stude Baker Car 15-20 H. P. 4 cylinder.
5 seater in excellent running order.
1 Motor Lorry Locomoboile 4 Tons in excellent running order
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 4130 of 1921. (Fatmabai vs. Hazrabai,)
2 Bullocks
1 Hand Cart.
By order of the mortgagee Mr. Sulleman Hajee Ahmed Umer and on account and risk of the mortgagee Shanker Pandurang Chowdri.
1 motor car No. 6371.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES HOSE, NOTE PAPERS, ENVELOPES, BOOTS, SANDALS, RAZORS, MOTOR BYCLE, BRUSHES, ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, SAFE ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 11th February, sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
2 bundles Rubber hose.
3 cases mercerised ladies Hose of High quality American make.
1 Iron English safe with stand.
1 case Razors.
1 case Gas Balloons and faultless toilet brushes.
2 cases Arm Bands and garters.
1 case Motor cycle one of gents and one of Ladies two strokes kick start.
3 crates perfection milking machine.
8 crates asbestos millboards (40 by 40) 20 tons.
2 bales suction pink blotting paper 32 lbs.
4 cases stationery (account books).
On account and risk of the Bombay stationery equipment company of Esplanade Road.
4 cases High Class note papers, envelopes and Bezique markers all of well-known maker of Charles Goodall and Sons.
On account and risk of Mr. Fidahoosain Abdul Rasul.
1 case Boy's and Girl's Boots.
On account and risk of Electric Stores.
1 case Boys sandals.
On account and risk of Mohamed Sadik Hoosain Yezdi.
3 bundles Astrakhan cloth (woolen).
On account of Insurance Company.
2 cases containing one Mercury Vapour lamp.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th Feb., 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "WOLSLEY" MOTOR CAR NO. 2937.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Ry. (where unclaimed luggage and parcels are sold) by order of Messrs. Panachand Amarchand and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gajanand Hari Khandavlekar.

One "Wolsley" Motor Car No. 2937, 4 cylinder, 5 seater, H. P. 12/14.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 NEW CROSSLEY INDUSTRIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. T. Beltie Shah (Gilani) of Dehra Dun, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Dadar in the compound of Kohinoor Mills 3 new Crossley Industrial Crude oil engines, size 0117—0120—0122. H.P. 28—40 and 48 respectively.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The above will be on view four days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Ag. Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd proximo sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Haji Bunder at G. I. P. Railway Wharf Depot one large lots of scraps as under.

Scrap W. I. consisting of timbers, fish plates, angles bolts plates, rivets, punchings, engine wheels, Bridge work, etc., etc. Cast iron scrap consists of fine bars baffle plates, anvil blocks, axle boxes, broken machinery tank plates, segments, water pipes, etc., etc. Steel scraps consists of spring plates, spiral springs, ferrules, cuttings, axles, cranks, crossings etc., etc. Rail scrap consists of both iron and steel of various sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHADOW STRIPED VENETIANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of The Royal Union Co. Bombay.

4 cases containing 81 pieces shadow striped Venetian.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 greye Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition
1 grey Arab horse, 13¾.
1 Stude Baker Car 15-20 H. P. 4 cylinder.
5 seater in excellent running order.
1 Motor Lorry Locomoboile 4 Tons in excellent running order
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 4130 of 1921. (Fatmabai vs. Hazrabai,)
2 Bullocks
1 Hand Cart.
By order of the mortgagee Mr. Sulleman Hajee Ahmed Umer and on account and risk of the mortgagee Shanker Pandurang Chowdri.
1 motor car No. 6371.

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2 bundles Rubber hose.
3 cases mercerised ladies Hose of High quality American make.
1 Iron English safe with stand.
1 case Razors.
1 case Gas Balloons and faultless toilet brushes.
2 cases Arm Bands and garters.
1 case Motor cycle one of gents and one of Ladies two strokes kick start.
3 crates perfection milking machine.
8 crates asbestos millboards (40 by 40) 20 tons.
2 bales suction pink blotting paper 32 lbs.
4 cases stationery (account books).
On account and risk of the Bombay stationery equipment company of Esplanade Road.
4 cases High Class note papers, envelopes and Bezique markers all of well-known maker of Charles Goodall and Sons.
On account and risk of Mr. Fidahoosain Abdul Rasul.
1 case Boy's and Girl's Boots.
On account and risk of Electric Stores.
1 case Boys sandals.
On account and risk of Mohamed Sadik Hoosain Yezdi.
3 bundles Astrakhan cloth (woolen).
On account of Insurance Company.
2 cases containing one Mercury Vapour lamp.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

32, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2432.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1920 and made between Govindji Kubrdas of the one part and Mahomedbhai I. A. Rowji of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S.T.) THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1922, at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 (two hundred and twenty-four) square yards and eighth-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1556, New Survey No. 1025 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the Sweepers Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8033 and Street Nos. 188-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagees at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th Feb. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and To-morrow a superb Vitagraph Photo-drama

"The Sea Rider"

(5 Reels—6000 feet)
Featuring HARRY MOREY
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and To-morrow a Glorious Indian Production.

Rajarshi Ambarish

Produced by the Hindustan Cinema Film Company.

An Indian Comedy in the Programme To-night: 5; 7; 9 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen, Staff Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.
To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p.m.
Matinee Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p.m.
Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Show only.

B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and 2nd WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
COME!
FLY ON THE WINGS OF ADVENTURE!
Speed on the Airship that circles the Globe in a few hours Come with JUNE! Help save her, as she hangs by her fingers from this spending' plane. It's the thriller of thrillers!
Sensational Beyond Description!
See it!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 3 In Hostile Hands.
" 4 Desert Law.
" 5 Mid-Air.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: & 3-30, 5-15 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6 P.M.
SPECIAL HALF PRICE MATINEE
and TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents (Direct from London)
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
in a
MUSICAL, REVUSICAL AND MYSTICAL MELANGE
Direct from Maskeline's Theatre of Mystery London.
OKITO
IN GORGEOUS AND SPECTACULAR CHINESE ILLUSIONS.
THE OPTIMYSTIC THRILL!
By arrangement with the Inventor, P. T. SELBIT of London,
ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT A MURDER EVERY NIGHT BY
presenting for the First Time in the East
THE AMAZING SENSATION NOW THRILLING CONTINENTS!
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN"
Plans at ROSE & Co.,
MATINEE PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 As.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Fourth of our "BIG FIVE" Productions
One of the Stronges and Most Virile Stories of the North-West ever screened.
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD'S
"ISOBEL"
or
THE TRAIL'S END
An Edwin Carewe Production featuring
JANE NOVAK & HOUSE PETERS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme,
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORAINE
This Week Episodes Nos. 6, 7 and 8.
No. 6 "THE IVORY TOMB"
No. 7 "THE JUNGLE TRAP"
No. 8 "THE TORNADO"

THE
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
The Kohinoor Super Production,
Bhakta Amberish
The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances.
Marvelous Photography.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 Show.

THE "STAR"

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Marvel of Science
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
The Greatest Scientific Serial Episodes 5 & together with
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
of Music, Comic Sketch and Dances etc. by Prof. BRAYER & Madam LABEMOE and a two-reel Comedy The handy man featuring BILLY WEST.
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats
4 shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
MUSIC AND DANCES' VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THREE SHOWS ONLY 7, 8-45 & 10-30,
POPULAR PRICES.
The "Star" Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.

Universal's

Sensational and Mightest Production,

LUCILE LOVE

A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring

Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame FRANCIS FORD and

GRACE CUNARD.

LUCILE LOVE

Exciting action, genuine thrills and suspense that is nerve racking. The serial that has an unique record.

LUCILE LOVE

Fourth Instalment Episodes 10, 11, 12,

Shows at : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30,

Popular Prices.

A High-Class Guaranteed

LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	J K I A
E	T R E B
T	K I B A
S	O G R E

London General Supply Assoc'n 12, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

Dept.

Change Your Drink.

Why continue to drink the cheap ordinary Tea, with which the Indian Market has been supplied for so many years, the best grades being sent out of the country for foreign consumption.

AMBER TIPS

Is the most high class Tea produced in India and it is entirely reserved for the Indian Market. It will cost you a little more per pound but its splendid quality will ensure your getting better value for your money.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

and

SAVE YOUR SELF-RESPECT

by drinking it.

Packed in two standard qualities and sold by all shopkeepers of Bombay at the following prices:—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND.

Rs. 1-8.

PEKOE BLEND

Rs. 1-4

Rupees 5,000

for you.

The above prize is offered for the solution of the phrase "Outer and Inner Seal" appearing on every tin.

Send a postcard for particulars.

Amber Tips Tea Co.,

AMBER TIPS BUILDINGS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

India's National Crown Calander

REGISTERED 1922.

It contains 84 coloured pictures of renowned Indian patriots. Its 4th edition is under print.

Price per copy rupee one only and by post one and annas six only.

Wanted Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

For Terms; Please apply to:—

MEHTA & Co.,

ANARKA LAHORE.

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premia well within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contract contains no vexatious terms and conditions. Protection against accident and permanent sickness. Every leading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED.

Messrs. D. G. VIN & CO., Managing Agents. New Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 6th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	9 51
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	15 50
New York 11 a.m. March	16 52
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	16 28
July	15 87
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	15 41
July	15 13

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6th.

Months.	To-day's price
February	9 24
March	9 28
April	9 28
May	9 28
June	9 25
July	9 23
August	9 16
September	9 08
Oct.	9 04
November	8 98
December	8 94
January	8 98

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6th.

Months.	To-day's prices
February	14 00
March	14 15
April	14 30
May	14 45
June	14 55
July	14 65
Aug.	14 75
Sept.	14 85
Oct.	14 95
Nov.	15 05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 6th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 00
" " Fully Good	5 50
" " Fine	7 00
No. 1 Oomra, Good	7 45
" " Fully Good	7 95
" " Fine	8 45
Broach, Good	7 55
" Fully Good	8 05
" Fine	8 55
Scinde, Good	5 90
" Fully Good	6 40
" " Fine	6 90

Nominal.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York Mar.	16 65
" " " May	16 40
" " " July	16 03
" " " Oct.	15 48
Spot Cotton at New York	16 95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	15 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	15 57
Futures at New Orleans July	15 29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	—
per Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	29 5/8
Do. Foreign	66

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 7th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Mar.	16 55
May	16 30
July	15 88
Oct.	15 35

Liverpool, Feb. 7th

Months.	To-day's Prices
Futures Daily, M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool Mar.	9 21
May	9 21
July	9 18
Oct.	8 93

London, Feb. 7th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 13/16 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/15/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8 Steady

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 30th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE- 64 lbs. Jan. Feb	10/8
BARLETTA RUSSO 62 lbs. Jan.- Feb. Value	49/6
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	51

Tone:—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 7/8
Hongkong	£ 100
National	£ 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Firmer	£ 20/1 2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb. Buyers	£
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid	28 7/191
Tone:—Tendency easy.	68

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/9

Tone:—Quister.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

In accordance with 10 points lower reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning far Fully good Mg. Broach April, May at Rs. 392 and gradually declined to Rs. 383. It then advanced to Rs. 387 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 388. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 388 and closed at Rs. 383½. Fine Mg. Oamra March opened at Rs. 324 and went down till Rs. 317. It again advanced to Rs. 322 remaining Rs. 321 at 4 p.m. Fine mg. Oamra May opened at Rs. 337 and touching Rs. 338 eased down to Rs. 330. It again went up till Rs. 335 which rate was at 4 p.m. F. G. mg. Bengal March was Rs. 282 and May Rs. 288 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull in consequence of easier advices reported from Home markets. About Rs. 4,000 are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 8th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	383 1/2
" " Bengal March	277
" " " May	283
Fine Oomra March	317
" " May	331

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	388
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	280
" " " May	286
Fine M. G. Oomra March	322
" " " May	335

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 8th.

Description	Super-Fine F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	303	283	263	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	342	327	312	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	372	357	342	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	357	342	327	—
M. G. Southorns	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Feb. 1922

Cotton	25,048 Bale
Wheat	2017 Cwt.
Linseed	291 "
Rapeseed	192 "
Gingellyseed	1885 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	7,090 "
Castorseed	625 "
Rice	8,218 "
Myrabollams	4,622 "
Cottonseed	39,904 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	582 "
Jowar	679 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,268 "
Bajra	1,288 "
Coal	13,118 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-7

Bars gold forward Rs. 28-4

Bars gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-15-6

Bars silver ready Rs. 92-10

Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 92-7

Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 89-14

EXCHANGE.

B C rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32

B C rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32

On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16

On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4

On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32

On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4

Tone of exchange—Quiet steady.

On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 332

On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 352

On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 342

On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 166

On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161

On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 195

On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 261

On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 178

On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 357

London gold ready sh. 95

London silver ready d 34-6

London silver forward d 34

Tone of silver—dull India China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

French exchange Mrks 51.30

American exchange dollars 4.34½

Swiss exchange Mrks 22.20

Belgium exchange Mrks 53.70

Italian exchange Mrks 91.10

German exchange Mrks 875

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8

5 per cent War Loan 83

4 per cent Terminable Loan 96

4 per cent Conversion Loan 75

5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8

5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100

6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100

6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68

6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68

The Share Market was closed to-day.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited was held yesterday at the Company's register office No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Mr. J. A. Grant, presiding. The Directors Report and audited account of the Company upto 30th September, 1921 showing Rs. 123, 444-4-4 as credit to the profit and loss account was adopted, dividend at the rate of 10 per cent free of income tax was declared, Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Panday was re-elected as Director and Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, Rustomji Modi and Damania were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

More than 98 per cent of the amount of land revenue set down for collection in the Anand Taluka has been received. Anand, which is in the Kaira District, was one of the places put forward as being suitable for the inauguration of civil disobedience by non-payment of land revenue.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Feb. 7th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in		29.893
Temperature of Air	degrees.	71.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	66.1
Dew Point	"	60.0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.884
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	88.0
Minimum do do	"	67.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, WNW, NNW
Movement of Wind do	miles	136

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1922.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th February, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Rawalpindi but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect at Hissar. Day temperature is above the average at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect at Jodhpur and Jaipur. Day temperature is higher than usual at Karachi and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Dwarka; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and over the southern half of the division humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere Humidity is in defect and day temperature higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and in the Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad humidity is in defect. Temperature is below normal at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained practically dry. A western disturbance is giving moderate cloud in north Baluchistan and the extreme north and skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula; but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Temperature remains low in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The sea is moderate at Colombo and on the south Madras Coast.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th February, 1922.

Local rain has again fallen in Tenasserim, Victoria Point reporting half an inch. Elsewhere weather has been dry. The western disturbance has caused a marked rise of temperature in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 8TH OF FEB. 1922.

Station	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Wind: Direction past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total fall from 1st June to date.	Inc. or Dec. on date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire					11.61	+5.26
Do. (7th)	70.1	57.1	94		5.90	+1.25
Lingah	72.7	53.3	84		1.73	—0.59
Muscat	81.8	58.3	66		1.73	—0.50
Do. (7th)	80.5	54.8	79			
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.9	52.8	72		1.11	+0.74
Rawalpindi	64.8	44.0	86		7.94	+3.75
Lahore	69.4	48.2	87		1.16	—0.87
Hissar	73.4	49.2	82		0.81	—0.13
Ambala	9.6	44.1	89		2.50	—0.39
Delhi	69.4	54.0	74		0.85	—2.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra						
Mainpuri	72.7	50.0	86		0.74	—0.98
Jhansi	73.6	48.2	86		1.11	—0.86
Cawnpore	71.6	50.2	83		1.77	+0.49
Allahabad	74.7	45.7	69		1.20	—0.81
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Jacobabad	75.5	47.8	53		2.49	+1.85
Karachi	79.1	58.8	64		1.33	+0.44
Almora	73.0	42.0	66		0.43	—0.64
Jaipur	78.2	44.4	64		0.15	—0.75
Kotah	77.0	49.0	45		0.05	—0.62
Mount Abu	67.8	50.4	32		0.27	—0.45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	80.8	45.7	44		0	—2.26
Dwarka	68.1	57.5	66		0	—2.19
Veraval	81.1	70.5	53		0.04	—0.30
Rajkot	85.0	56.9	26		0	—2.26
Bhavnagar Para	85.8	70.2	33		0	—2.21
Surat	90.8	72.1	28		0	—2.33
Ahmedabad	85.4	59.3	28		0	—2.99
Deesa	86.4	60.0	32		0	—2.13
Mowsuch	76.8	45.8	56		0.48	—2.12
Indore	79.1	48.1	39		0.36	—2.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.5	44.3	64		2.06	+0.40
Saugor	74.8	52.8	33		1.77	+0.19
Hoshangabad	77.9	47.4	45		2.51	+1.10
Khandwa	84.0	56.1	58		1.79	+0.75
Akola	84.4	57.6	38		2.26	+0.72
Amraoti	83.0	57.2	43		0.16	—1.37
Nagpur	81.5	59.1	34		2.86	+1.18
Chanda	82.7	47.8	54		1.14	—0.20
Raipur	78.8	52.8	44		0.87	—0.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.4	67.5	61		0	—2.58
Ratnagiri	84.0	67.2	22		0.39	—2.53
Marmugao	86.8	70.1	54		1.54	+0.18
Karwar	88.8	69.8	68		1.17	—2.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.1	45.2	34		0.56	—0.41
Ahmednagar	84.0	50.8	25		0.91	—0.38
Poona	86.4	47.1	48		0.16	—1.03
Sholapur	85.9	51.7	40		0.80	+0.78
Bijapur	84.2	55.5	44		0.36	+0.11
Belgaum	83.1	57.2	39		0.81	+0.37
Aurangabad	85.1	53.6	22		1.39	+0.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.4	49.8	46		2.44	+0.53
Hyderabad	80.5	57.0	74		0.78	+0.51
MALABAR AND COAST—						
Mangalore	89.4	70.2	54		1.31	—2.21
Calicut	87.0	68.5	60		4.48	—1.43
Cochin	90.6	73.1	64	0.03	6.79	—2.60
Colombo	89.0	72.0	64		11.03	—11.17
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR AND NILGIRIS)—						
Minicoy	88.2	84.5	66		3.50	—2.86
Pamban	87.1	73.7	72		4.05	+1.79
Cuddalore	90.4	74.6	58		3.27	—1.56
Madras	86.3	77.0	60		0.56	—16.89
Nandyal	92.3	67.5	78		4.80	+1.40
Coimbatore	88.0	65.5	77		0.16	+2.8
Trichinopoly	91.0	66.1	65		2.59	—5.79
Negapatam	88.0	71.2	75		10.82	—15.76

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

The forty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the Company's registered office at Murzban Road, Mr. J. A. Grant presiding. The directors report and audited account up to the 30th September, 1521, showing a credit of Rs. 89,374-7-4 to the profit and loss account was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent free of income tax was declared. Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Panday was re-elected as director and Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, Rustomji Mody and Damania were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 8.

S S Kenilworth, Handmark, Cardiff.

S S Bretwalda, Peterson, Cardiff.

S S Baleric, Macfarlane, Cardiff.

S S Winkfield, Brooks, Rangoon.

S S Nirvana, Macdonald, London.

S S Himalaya, Onison, Hongkong.

S S Wardsworth, Jones, Mauritius.

S S Ridderkirk, Mannamps, Rotterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Tamba Maru, Aoshima, Kobe.

S S City of Bristol, Rag, Rotterdam.

S S Bowenark, Sjerk, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Shwedagan for Rangoon.

Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.

Steamer City of Genoa, for Antwerp.

S S Winkfield:—The B I S N Company's Winkfield, 5154 tons, Captain J S Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Nirvana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nirvana, 3761 tons, Captain D. M. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Wardsworth:—The steamer Wardsworth 2344 tons, Captain D. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Ridderkirk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Ridderkirk, 3174 tons, Captain Mannamps, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K. steamer Tamba Maru, 3670 tons, Captain D. Goshima, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Bristol:—The City Line steamer City of Bristol 4345 tons, Captain J. Rag, will sail to-ay from Bombay harbour for Rotterdams, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 8.

S S Cacedonia for London:—3004 cwt. linseed E D Sassoon and Co.;

S S Delta for London:—250 cwt. kismiss, U Mamjah and Co. 147 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 32 bales cow hides I Hassim, 20 bales cotton carpet, King King and Co., 9 bales sheep skin, A H Mohamed;

S S Delta for Antwerp:—90 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.;

S S Delta for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—2250 cwt. groundnut cake, R J Davar, 500 bales cotton, G Madhowje and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—40 bdle shooks, S S Miranda; 7 bdles hoops, S S Miranda.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt. lin seed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Madura for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton T M Raisha.

S S Madura for Antwerp:—560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Madura for Ghent:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 235 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Madura for Pasages:—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Dunkirk:—2310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

S S Siculia for Hongkong:—250 bales cotton, Currumbhoy and Co.

S S Siculia for Shanghai:—172 cwt. sandalwood billet, S Nowroji and Co.; 580 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, G Karanjia Ltd.; 1700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.;

S S Bermuda for Hongkong:—157 cwt. gum Arabic, M. Malse and Co. 75 cwt. gum olibanum, N H Dandasahi.

S S Tamba Maru for Shankhai:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha;

S S Gondia for Yokohama:—88 bales cotton. G K Kaisha, 98 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

SS Aips Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Currumbhoy and Co. 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 700 bales cotton, S. Hemraj and Co. 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co. 1000 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co., 300 bales cotton G Karanjia Ltd.

S S Bengal Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co. 500 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 8.

S S Caledonia from Marseilles. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—5 cases drugs, 1 case medicines, 25 cases saffron, 691 bags almonds, 21 cases liqtors, 80 cases brandy 91 cases champagne, 40 cases wine, 25 cks. vingar, 5 cases quisk silver, 7 cases oliver oil, 1 box pearls, 4 cases perfumery, 1 cases soap, 2 bales carpets, 5 cases silk, 7 cases silk goods, 314 bars silver, 11 box sovereigns, 89 box bar gold, 7 box specie,

S S Jeddah from Mauritius. Agents:—Bombay and Persia S N Co. and Arab Steamers:—18 bags sago 5 bags beanuts, 5595 bags sugar 3 cases specie.

S S Vasna from basrah. Agents:—B. I. S N. Co.:—13 bags drugs, 439 bags almonds, 846 bdles dates, 42 bags gail, 20 bags raisins, 54 bales carpets, 3 bales silk, 10 bdles specie.

S S Ormara from Rangoon. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co.:—77475 bags rice, 459 bags teak squares. 198 teak posts, 675 piece teak planks, 2269 pieces teak posts and planks, 68475 pieces teak scantlings, 5987 bdles teak scantlings, 19 bdles junglewood squares. 90 pieces, junglewood, planks, 3993 bdles junglewood battens.

S S Bamora from Basrah. Agents—B. I. S. N. Co.:—336 bags coke, 206 jotta asafoetida, 1 case asafoetida, 37 bdles salted fish, 1 bdles dry fish, 310 bags almonds, 4 cases almonds, 40 bags a. kernels, 586 bag dates, 1057 box dates, 284 bdles dates, 332 basket dates, 599 bag sandines, 9 bag gum, 4 cases gum tragacanth, 57 bag raisins, 6 cases soap, 1647 bales cotton, 10 bales cotton piece goods, 10 bales jute twine, 33 bdles wool, 29 bdles carpets, 12 bdles dollars, 2 box specie, 59 bdles specie.

S S Golconda from Rangoon. Agents:—B I S N Co.:—1 cases medicine, 102448 bags rice, 25 bdles old gunnies, 7 case cigars, 6698 piece teak scantlings, 420 bdles teak scantlings.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
Tues.	14th Feb.	h. m. m 0 40 / 0 57a	ft. in. 30 8 / 27 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
Tues.	14th Feb.	h. m. m 6 49 / 6 51a	ft. in. 15 8 / 14 11

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct as also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,

Genl. Manager,

"The Bombay Chronicle."

THE MOPLAH REBELLION.

A Moplah writes to the "Swarajya.

Sir,—The drama of the Moplah rebellion is drawing to a close. The scene of the Death Waggon Tragedy is over and the proceedings of the Knapp Committee are before us. It is expected that before long, the Martial-law administration will be withdrawn from the fair land of Malabar. Now, several problems have risen out of this effervescence of the Moplah outbreak in the name of religion and country. The question of settling the refugees in their homes and the re-admission of the forcibly converted Hindus to their religion are important problems that stare us in the face. To solve these problems, Mr. Devadhar and his men are in the field and also members of the Central Relief Committee. But the most important problem that must engage the attention of all is the prevention of the recurrence of the Moplah outbreaks in future. The whole of the Moplah trouble is due as I believe, to two causes. The peculiar land-tenure in Malabar has rendered the Moplah a bondsman in the hands of his rich Nambudiri and other high-caste Hindu Jenmies and the Moplahs thought rightly or wrongly that the British Government was at the bottom of all their trouble arising out of this Malabar Feudalism of the *Jenmi-Kudiyan* system, and hence they took up arms against the Government and their Hindu overlords. So our first concern should be to solve the agrarian problem with special reference to the Moplahs. This solution will help by the way, to make the Hindu-Muslim unity in Malabar an established fact.

Now turning to the religious cause of the rebellion, we must try to understand it in consonance with the Khilafat Movement. We the Moplas of Malabar cherish the greatest veneration for the Sultan of Turkey who is our *Ameer-ul-Mumineen*. The temporal sovereignty of Islam is vested in the Sultan of Turkey and it is incumbent on every true Muslim according to the injunctions of the Holy Quran to do homage to him and render him all manner of assistance when he is in trouble. The once—vast Empire of Turkey is now reduced to a mere strip of land and her rich commercial capital is now under Allied occupation. One after another, Turkey lost her world-wide territories and the prestige of the Sultan-Caliph was reduced to a position similar to that of the Pope in Europe,—perhaps much worse—for the Pope in the Vatican is a prisoner in the hands of his own people and is not surrounded by foreign troops and their staffs as the Sultan-Caliph is. Indeed this is most humiliatating for an independent monarch and this has created great indignation throughout the Islamic world. We Moplahs of Malabar have shared to the fullest possible extent the feeling that is now permeating the Muslim countries as a result of the dis-memberment of Turkey.

Of late another question has also been agitating the minds of Moplahs.—This is the Swaraj question. We have evinced great admiration for Mahatma Ghandhi and his indomitable lieutenants the Ali-Brothers. Khilafat Sabhas and volunteer movements have been organised in various Moplah centres and itinerant preachers have been appointed to propagate the new gospel of Swaraj. But at this time came the arrest of Janab Yakoob Hussain and others. The extension of the repressive policy of the Madras Government to Malabar disturbed the minds of Moplahs; and they forgot for a time the noble ideal of non-violent non-copoeration and by way of retaliation against Government measures they rose in open revolt. The after-effects of this event we all know and the sufferings of innocent Hindus and Moplas are most painful and they cannot but stagger humanity. The suffocation tragedy has opened the eyes of the outside world to the terrors of the martial-law regime.

In conclusion I beg to address the following words to my co-religionists in Malabar. "We are now passing through a great national crisis—a crisis which has no parallel in the annals of the world and our duty, at this hour of trial is clear. Let us not care if our leaders are arrested and clapped in jails. If men are exhausted the women-folk will continue the struggle. If it is the will of God we will fill up the jails in hundreds of thousands and undergo untold miseries and even privations for the sake of our religion and country but never resort to violence. Remember that we are fighting a virtuous battle.

A press note states:—To fill the vacancy on the Advisory Committee of the Department of Industries caused by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E., the Government of Bombay are pleased to appoint Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, C.I.E., M.B.E., for a period of three years. They are also pleased to reappoint Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy for a term of three years with effect from 1st April, 1922. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. T. Arnall will be filled up later.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

AGE LIMIT FIXED AT 16.

EMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The business before the Legislative Assembly to-day was short, there being a resolution by the Home Member on the White Slave Traffic and non-official bill for the amendment of Civil Precedure Code. The attendance was also small, the number not exceeding forty in all. Sir William Vincent presented the Select Committee's report on the Limitation Bill. The Home Member next moved the resolution on the suppression of traffic in women as adopted in the Council of State, but with a small amendment. The amended resolution read as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that India do sign the international convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children accepted by the Assembly of the League of National at its second session, subject to the reservation that in applying article V of the convention, India may at its discretion substitute sixteen completed years of age, for twenty-one completed years of age."

In moving the resolution on white slave traffic the Home Member explained the history of the convention and referring to the age limit he informed that both Japan and Siam had supported the reservation which he moved, namely, that it might be sixteen instead of twenty-one. The Government of France had accepted the reservation with regard to the tropical portions of that State and Sir William understood that the Colonial office in so far as the Crown Colonies in the tropics were concerned also approved of it. If the Assembly approved of the course he proposed then it would be possible for India to become an original signatory to the Convention. Their acceptance of the resolution would involve the passing of legislation providing punishment for violation of offences specified in articles I and II of the Convention. The first article says that whoever in order to gratify the passions of another person has procured, enticed or led away even with her consent a woman or girl under age for immoral purposes shall be punished notwithstanding that the various acts constituting the offence may have been committed in different countries. The other article says that whoever in order to gratify the passing of another person has by fraud or by any means of violence threats or abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion procured, enticed or led away a woman or girl overage for immoral purposes shall also be punished notwithstanding that the various acts constituting the ocence may have been committed in different countries No doubt sections 376, 372 and 373 of the Penal Code covered these grounds of offences to some extent but not completely. But as a result of the acceptance of the convention they could bring in legislation for the necessary amendments of the existing law.

EXTENSION OF AGE LIMIT.

He knew that there was a considerable volume of opinion which thought that the Government of India were too timid in this matter and that they should at once proceed to extend the age limit to twenty-one. But he wanted to assure the members of this House that in taking this action the Government were in no sense actuated by a desire to minimise the importance of the subject. They were alive as any one in the Assembly to the necessity of taking more stringent measures to protect girls up to the age of twenty-one against any inducement or force. But he wanted the Assembly not to bind itself to the age prohibiting the offences mentioned in the article in the case of girls over sixteen. When the legislation would come up before the Assembly it would be open to any member if the Government would not adopt it to press that 21 should be the proper age. But at present the Government had not been able to consult public opinion in this matter at all. Therefore he suggested that the House would be acting wisely if it now gave assent to the resolution as it stood. Proceeding the Home Member referred to the procuring in some parts of India girls to serve as "devadasis" in temples and after alluding to the conservative opinion in this matter advised the house not to act precipitately but with a little caution.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Joshi then moved an amendment that the words from "subject to the reservation" be omitted. The object of this resolution was that protection should be given in India also to girls up to the age of 21. He said that there was not much force in the argument that girls in India attained maturity at an early age of 16. The Indians did not want to take advantage of the reservation proposed by the Home Member.

PROBLEM OF DEVADASIS.

Dr. Gour suggested as a compromise that the age limit might be 18 and thereby bring the law in conformity with the Indian Majority Act. Referring to the "Devadasis", the speaker reminded the House of the proposal that existed some years back for legislation on that subject and wanted to know why that legislation was not proceeded with. If India was to get along on the lines of social progress some legislation upon the lines then contemplated, it was necessary to put down this system of legalised immorality in the guise of religion. It was a national scandal that young girls were decoyed in large bodies and taken to places sacred for religious purposes. It was the duty of the State to purge the country of this perpetual source of contamination.

Sir William Vincent informed the House that sometime ago he had asked the Rt. Hon. Sastri (then Mr. Sastri) to move a resolution in the Council of State about "Devadasis" and thereby enable him (speaker) to reopen that question and Mr. Sastri had agreed to do so when all of a sudden he had to go to Europe on a more important duty. But Sir William Vincent reminded the House of the existence of strenuous opposition of the orthodox people on that question in the same way as it existed to the age of the Consent Bill. However, when the necessary legislation would come up regarding the "Devadasis" he hoped the leader of the democratic party (Dr. Gour) would help him in passing it through. (Laughter). The proposal before the House did not deal with traffic in prostitutes as some thought but it prohibited procuring of a girl for any single act of immorality.

AGE LIMIT FIXED AT 16.

Sir Sarvadhikari, Mr. J. Choudhari and Mr. Peare Lal supported Mr. Joshi's amendment. Rao Bahadur Subrahmanyam, however, opposed the amendment.

After further discussion Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed out that as regards the question of age, the Government wanted to be cautious and wished to consult public opinion before taking any decisive step.

Mr. Sajarte supported the amendment. Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shah also spoke pointing out that the age of majority under the Indian Majority Act was eighteen and under the Penal Code sixteen was the age fixed for obvious reasons.

The amendment of Mr. Joshi bringing the protection of girls and women till the age of twenty-one even in India was pressed to a division, and lost, 24 voting for and 52 against it.

The resolution was then put and carried.

BILL TO AMEND CIVIL CODE.

Lala Girdharilal Agarwala asked the House leave to introduce a bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. The only object of the bill is to extend the privilege of appearing without a "vakalatnama" or power of attorney to all legal practitioners of High Courts and Chief Courts which had hitherto been enjoyed by Barristers and certain Advocates only.

Mr. Agarwala said his proposition would in no way degrade the position of Barristers. Leave was then given for the introduction of Mr. Agarwala's bill.

Dr. Gour said yesterday when he had objected to Mr. Sarma's reference to what has transpired in the select Committee on Emigration Bill, the President ruled his objection out of order on the ground that a Select Committee was a legislative body. Dr. Gour further pointed out that it was necessary that the proceedings of these committees should be considered confidential. He, therefore, asked the President to give his ruling in the light of his observations.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Sir William Vincent said that his experience of defunct Imperial Legislative Council was that proceedings of Select Committees were held confidential. He thought it was very desirable that it should be so. The discussions in the committees were generally very frank and no record of them was kept. If any reference to them was made in the House it was possible that recollections of members may differ about any particular reference. Moreover, if the proceedings were not treated as confidential, there would be some difficulty in securing frank discussion which was so essential for arriving at proper decisions. The Home Member added that he did not in any way refer to the President's ruling of yesterday.

Mr. Samarth said that Mr. Sarma had only referred to a matter of fact about the Select Committee and the Chair's ruling on Dr. Gour's objection was right. As for the principle underlying Dr. Gour's refresentation, the speaker agreed with him.

The President said his ruling quoted by Dr. Gour has been made under quite different conditions. While he would not say anything at the moment about the constitutional position of the Select Committee as an organ of the Legislative Assembly, he observed that, in general terms, the position stated by Dr. Gour and Sir William Vincent was perfectly correct.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

CABINET TO BE INTIMATED OF ASSEMBLY'S INDIGNATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

Mr. Samarth, whose motion for adjournment to consider the position of Indians in Kenya was disallowed yesterday, has given notice of an amendment to Mr. Agnihotri's resolution for the 9th instant. He proposes to add at the end the resolution a clause, asking the Governor-General in Council to cable to the secretary of State for India and through him bring to the notice of the british Cabinet the Assembly's feeling of indignation at the pronouncement, reported to hafe been made recently, by Mr. Churchill, at the last, African Dinner in London.

A FLUTTER IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

There was excitement at the Bengal Council meeting to-day. During the discussion on the resolution asking Government to treat political prisoners as first class misdemeanants. Sir Abdur Rahim, in closing the debate, said that Dr. A. Suhrawardy's observations were based on personal malice when he insinuated that the recent Government circular framing new jail rules was made by somebody else against the Hon. member's conviction.

Dr. Suhrawady retorted by saying that he made no such insinuation, and that it was a deliberate lie.

The Deputy President who was presiding (amidst shouts of "order," "order") asked Dr. Suhrawardy to withdraw the remark. Dr. Suhrawardy refused to withdraw the remark but withdrew from the House. The resolution was then carried. The Council adjourned to the 20th.

The death took place in Calcutta on Tuesday evening of Major-General W. H. B. Robinson Surgeon-General to the Government of Bengal.—(A. P.)

JAIL DIET OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LAHORE PRISONERS REFUSE PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

With regard to the better treatment that is to be accorded to the Political Prisoners the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Lahore, presumably under instruction from the Government sent for the following 14 gentlemen from among the lot of political prisoners and informed them that they along with Mr. Stokes have been put in the special class of prisoners and would be given special improved diet more or less on the lines on which the diet was given to a few Martial Law prisoners in 1919. He enquired from them their opinion on the matter. On this the following reply was sent to him:—

To the Superintendent,
Central Jail, Lahore.

Sir,—Concerning the matter of the special diet proposed to be allowed to a selected number of political prisoners we, the undersigned, have the honour to state as follows:—

An improvement in the ordinary diet allowed to the convict is always to be welcomed, and we are of opinion that political prisoners, as such are entitled to better food than what is given to them at present. The scale proposed for us, the undersigned, is, we consider the minimum that ought to be provided. But at the same time we feel constrained to say, that unless this diet is allowed to *all political prisoners* without exception we would not care to avail ourselves of it. We are of opinion that there are no reasons for any differential treatment in the matter of food between one class of political prisoners and another.

If the Government is not willing to accept the principle that all political prisoners are entitled at least to this special diet, then in order to make the present food eatable and to ensure proper cooking in clean surroundings we think it necessary that separate Kitchen arrangements should be provided under our supervision.—Yours, etc.,

1. L. LAJPAT RAI.
2. BAWA GURDIT SINGH.
3. P. K. SANTANAM.
4. DR. GOPI CHAND.
5. MALAK LAL KHAN.
6. M. MOHAMMAD AZAM.
7. M. MAZHAR ALI.
8. M. LAL DIN.
9. L. GIAN CHAND.
10. DR. SOHNA MAL.
11. SWAMI SHIVA NAND.
12. L. BISHEN NATH.
13. MASTER SUNDER SINGH.
14. L. RAJA RAM.

MADRAS GOVT'S ECONOMY.

BY REDUCING MENIALS!

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

The Madras Publicity Bureau has issued a leaflet giving some information with regard to the local Government's action in way of effecting economy in the various departments by revising the expenditure under stationary and travelling allowances of officers and reducing the menial staff attached to the members of the council, collector and other officers. It is pointed out that the results of these efforts are not satisfactory. It must be attributed to the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Jute mill shares continued dull with small business reported. Certain coal shares were in request, Bokaro and Ramgur improving to Rs. 48, closing slightly easier and there was fair inquiry for Burrakur and Raneegunge. In Miscellaneous section cotton shares were easier Dunbars at one time touching Rs. 454. This section was generally dull without any outstanding feature of interest.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bansjorah 27; Bhalgora 15/4 S. I. Bhulanbarares 50; Bokaro and Ramgur 47/8; Burakar 40 S. I. Equitable 29; Ghusick and Muslia 24/14; Gopalichuck 12/12; Katras Jheria 114; Patmohna 11; Raneegunge 52; Sowardih 8; Standard 70/8; Talcher 7/8.

Jute.—Albion 220; Baranagore 79; Budge Budge 260; Calidonian 240; Howrah 26/2; Kamarhatty 500 x Div Kanknarah 280 x Div Kelvin x 538; x Div Kanknarah prefs 88; Kinnison 548; Northbrook 32/4; Orient 74; Reliance 25/12.

Miscellaneous.—Assam Saw Mills 4/14 S. I. Bengal Nagpur cotton 450; Bengal Luxmi Cotton 251/8 S. I. B. I. Corporation ordy 9. R. B. I. Tobacco 2; Burga Finance 5; Burma corporation 4/12; Cawnpore Sugar 37/8; Dunbar cotton 448; Indian Iron and Steel 40; Ivan Jones 9-4; Madan Theatres 9/4; Marshall and sons 6/10; Murree Brewery 150; Kesoram cotton 15/2; New Victoria 10/12; Premier soap 9/4; Thorneycroft 8/6.

Imperial bank fully paid 1290; Do Vontry 347; Tata Industrial Bank 4 disc Titaghur paper 11.

Government Paper three and a half per cent quoted at Rs. 56. War bonds unchanged in values.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One Shilling three and twenty-three thirty-two pence and Demand Bills One Shilling three and three-fourth pence.

A meeting of the Constitutional Progress Committee of Belgaum was held at Baichongal on the 6th instant. Three organisers for propaganda work were appointed. Messrs. Sathe M.L.A., and Chikadi M.L.C., addressed a meeting of the non-Brahmins at Baithongal. The speakers condemned the movement of Civil Disobedience.

A Lahore message of the 6th says Mr. Raizada Bhagat Ram, Barrister-at-Law, Jullundar, has been appointed Trustee of the "Tribune," vice Mr. J. G. Rose, deceased.—(A. P.)

PRINCE IN BHOPAL.

"UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM."

(Associated Press.)

PRINCE OF WALES' CAMP, BHOPAL, Feb. 7.

The last day of the H. R. H. the Prince's visit to Bhopal was marked by unparalleled enthusiasm at the Polo Ground where a crowd of several thousands had assembled to see the Prince. As his Royal Highness was away at the shooting camp, people had not much chance to see him and they made good their lost opportunity this afternoon. After the Polo Tournament, which was won by the Bhopal Team by four goals to three of Saugor "S" Team. Thousands of people rushed to the pavilion and surrounded the Prince and gave him a tremendous ovation.

All the elite of the State was present at the "At Home" given by Sultan Jehan at the United Service Club. At the conclusion of the Tournaments, silver cups were presented to the winners by her Highness the Begum, the Prince calling for three cheers for the winning team. He was garlanded by the Begum Saheba and was photographed with the members of her family and high officials of the State. The Prince, before leaving, shook hands with officers of the Bhopal Sultani Infantry and also members of the Saugor Polo Teams. On his way back to the camp, his car was surrounded by a densely packed crowd, who rent the air with cheers. The Prince salamed the people, which act on his part gave fresh incentive to the people to raise repeated cheers.

His Royal Highness leaves for Gwalior after dinner, taking a formal farewell of her Highness.

SPECIAL-JURY-RIGHT.

"POSITIVELY WRONG TO TAKE AWAY."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

At the annual general meeting of the Calcutta branch of the European Association the following resolution proposed by Mr. J. Langford James and seconded by Mr. C. O. Remfry was carried unanimously:—"That this Association is quite willing that any amendments which are considered desirable in the existing procedure for trial of Indian British subjects should be made, it does not consider that any grounds have been adduced for altering the existing Procedure with regard to European British subjects and in particular, it considers that to take away the right of trial by Jury now enjoyed by European British Subjects would be improper and positively wrong.

DUPING POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICES

INGENIOUS AND DARING TRICK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

A daring fraud of a novel character is reported from Kanchanpur, in Manikganj Subdivision of Dacca District. About a month ago two Bengali came to Kanchanpur apparently with the object of starting a sugar factory. There they erected a small hut in a sugarcane field, about a quarter of a mile from the telegraph line and took an underground connection from a telegraph post nearby. In this way, they intercepted and sent messages by means of an apparatus of their own make, which had been set up inside the hut on the 24th and 25th January last. They sent bogus telegraphic money orders amounting, it is said, to over 18,000 rupees to different places including Nagpur, Gauhati, Amingaon and Jessore. Suspicion having been roused at Manikagnj and Dacca, messages were sent to Kanchanpur enquiring of their genuineness. These messages were intercepted in this improvised telegraph-station, and replies were given by these men that the money orders were perfectly genuine. On the 26th ultimo the fireman were out on inspection detected two additional wires near Kanchanpur Telegraph Office and as this appeared to be rather unusual, he climbed the post to examine the wires, and was seen by two men from the hut. Apprehending that they might be detected the miscreants immediately decamped, leaving accessories and a few postal and telegraph guides and forms.

Information was then sent to the police, on receipt of which the Deputy Superintendent of police hastened to the locality, and, after holding an enquiry, seized the apparatus and other materials. No trace of the culprits has yet been found.

The first attempt of this character was made near the Jhikargachhi Railway, early in December, but it was frustrated as the interference with the line was detected by the telegraph department.

EMBARGO ON RICE EXPORT

MOTION FOR REMOVAL LOST

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

For the first time in the reformed Bengal Council, there was a tie on Monday at the vote-taking on the resolution urging the removal of embargo on rice export Mr. Kerr said that personally he was in favour of the removal of the restriction on the export of rice but if any change in the present policy was advisable it was for the Government of India to decide. The motion being put to vote 35 voted for and 35 against it. The Deputy President who presided voted against the motion which was lost.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lucknow District Congress Committee, Sjt. Gopinath Serivastava (Tyagi) was elected Secretary of the District Congress Committee in place of B. Rameshwar Sahai (now in jail) and Pt. Rudra Dutt Bajpai was made a representative for the Provincial Congress Committee.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT TUNDLA

ALLEGED HIGH HANDEDNESS OF EUROPEAN STAFF.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Feb. 6.

The strike at Tundla is assuming serious form. Ramlal, second fireman, was cruelly beaten by shunter Carrol and fireman Emerry on the morning of the 2nd. The authorities on the spot showed indifference and remained inert despite representations. The Loco. Superintendent has arrived from Jamalpur. The strikers have submitted their terms: (1) adequate punishment to the accused and staff; (2) compensation to the victim; 3) no action whatsoever against strikers; (4) a representative body in the proportion of four to one of Indians and Europeans be elected and authorised within a fortnight to redress grievances resulting from recognised—racial distinction. The strikers' attitude is firm. The Congress has held an independent enquiry and will issue a report. The strike is spreading to other stations. Train service between Tundla and Agra is practically stopped and other trains are also cancelled. Military and police are on the spot. Picketing of liquor shop continues every day. Judgment in the case of volunteers arrested while picketing the shop of cloth merchant Kalyandas on 3rd January was pronounced in the district jail on the 4th. All have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 7.

In continuation of the second round the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament the Staff and Departmental Team this evening played the Kirkee Ordnance Club. The latter were a weak combination and after holding their own fairly well in the first period, were completely outplayed in the second half during which the staff scored three goals.

Score:—The Staff and Departmental four goals to Kirkee Ordance nil.

TENNIS IN ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

Thirty-five matches were played off today in the All-India Tennis Tournament. Interest this evening centred round the mixed double matches. Mrs. Barran, Bengal Lady Champion, is having all her own way in singles and with her partner Mrs. Covell in doubles. It is expected Mrs. Barran, in partnership with Barclay in mixed doubles, will be very strong combination.

The results were:—

Gent's (open singles)—Chadda beat Narain Mulla 6-4, 6-3; H. Browne beat Bhandhri 6-3, 4-6, 6-2; Reed beat Matchperson 6-1, 6-3; Lucas W.-O.; Horton Sleem beat Lloyd 6-1, 6-1; Luck beat Aunette 6-1, 8-6; Green beat Mukerji 8-6, 6-0; Knowles beat Covell 6-0, 6-0; Prasad Sinha beat Bain 6-3, 3-8, 6-4; Hartwell beat Meryn 6-1, 6-0; Allsop beat Gow 6-3, 6-2; Barclay beat Reed 6-2, 6-1.

Gentlemen's (open doubles)—Johnson and Phillips beat Chaudhri and P. N. Gupta 8-6, 2-6, 6-3.

Army Singles—Hartwell beat Browne 6-1, 6-2.

Army Doubles (finals)—O'Callaghan and Pickersgill beat Hennesy and Boyes 6-0, 6-0.

Lady Singles—Mrs. Barron beat Mrs. Freementle 6-2, 6-2; Mrs. Monock Mason beat Miss Holmes 7-5, 6-2.

Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Barron and Mrs. Cowell beat Mrs. Bain and Mrs. Brill 6-1, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles—Mr. and Mrs. Radford beat Luck and Mrs. Wood 5-7, 6-3, 6-4; Jasbir Singh and Miss Marriott beat Duncan and Miss Byrne 6-1, 6-2; Lucas and Mrs. Gibson beat Aunette and Mrs. Wilson 6-2, 6-3; Dickson and Mrs. Craig beat Gupta and Miss Fisher 6-1, 6-2. Bain and Miss Heresford beat Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, 6-1, 6-1; Sloan and Mrs. Tillard W.-O. Faizuddin and Mrs. Monck Mason; Sleem and Mrs. Hay Kellie beat Powell and Mrs. Woods 9-7, 6-0; Green and Mrs. Hasler beat O'Callaghan and Mrs. Mockridge 6-1, 3-6, 6-1; Ashgar and Mrs. Collins beat Mr. and Mrs. Morse 6-3, 6-0; Phillips and Miss Gibson beat Md. Yakub and Mrs. Mulehani 6-3, 6-3; A. E. Browne and Miss Clark beat Anson and Miss Holmes 7-5, 6-; Bobb and Mrs. Dickens beat S. Mukerji and Miss Collins 1-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Markers' events—Abdul Latif beat Farjand Hussain 6-4, 6-4; Dwarka Prasad beat Khuda Bux 6-3, 6-1; Elias beat Nathoo 6-1, 6-0; Baure beat Md. Abbas 6-1, 6-4.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ADDITIONAL LIST.

ACTIVE.

No. 55 Dharshi Bhagwandas; No. 56 Abdul Karim; No. 57 Parshottam K. Thakker; No. 58 Pandit Ram-Dulare Mishra Engineer; No. 59 Shanker Balwant Karle; No. 60 Digamber Dattratray Bakre; No. 61 M. V. S. Rao; No. 62 Digambar Ramchandra Kaloti; No. 63 Matharadas Varma; No. 64 Salebhoy Abdulali Homi; No. 65 Chandra Kant Dharshi Kalgutker; No. 66 Digambar Krishna Lele; No. 67 Balkrishna Kesarinath Saraf; No. 68 Babu Ranjanlal Das; No. 69 Shanker Mangesh Kumta.

RESERVE LIST.

No. 134 Popatlal Shiraj; No. 135 Ganesh Shripad Bakshi; No. 136 Shivshanker Kevalram Master; No. 137 Gopal Krishna Chitale; No. 138 Ratilal O. Parekh; No. 139 Pandit Manishanker K. Joshi; No. 140 Hiralal Kularam Chodhri; No. 141 Sacharam Valad Kisorilal; No. 142 Nanabhai D. Upadhya; No. 143 Dharamsi Khanger; No. 144 Vankatesh Hari Deshpande; No. 145 I. S. Ishwar; No. 146 Harishanker Keshao Pathi; No. 147 Dhondo Annaji Dharanker; No. 148 Harilal Goverdhandas; No. 149 Datta S. Harite; No. 150 *Shrimati Shantibai Shashital*; No. 151 *Shrimati Ratanbai Shashital*; No. 152 K. Shrinivas Rao; No. 153 Narayan Mangesh Haldipur; No. 154 Atmaram Harihar Kulkarni; No. 155 *Shrimati Krishnabai Tulasker*; No. 156 *Shrimati Vithabai Sitaram More*; No. 157 Abu Tahir Mohamod Yasaffudin; No. 158 Gajanan Ramchandra Sakhalker; No. 159 Hari Balaji Joshi; No. 160 Dwarkanath M. Patker; No. 161 Dattaram B. Shahapurker; No. 162 Shridhar Vishnu Vedapathak; No. 163 Trimbak Govind Koranhe; No. 164 Shridhar Kashinath Pingle; No. 165 Amritlal Laxmiman Bhat.

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Manager for India—G. M. BOSE.

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AWAKENING AMONGST WOMEN.

BEGUM MOHD. ALI'S LAUDABLE SERVICES.

Mr. Zahid Ali, son of Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

The awakening amongst the women of India is a most hopeful sign of the times and augers well for the future of Islam and the Motherland. Hundreds of our Hindu and Muslim ladies are out to play their part in this peaceful revolution for liberation of the country and the preservation of the Khilafat. Notable among the women workers is Begum Mohamed Ali, who has been during the last six months touring practically all over India at one time in company with her husband and after his incarceration all by herself. The collections in Assam during the month of August last which amount to about eleven thousand rupees go as much to her credit as to that of her husband. Besides that she has been unceasing and untiring in her efforts to collect Angora Fund in Sindh, Delhi, Bombay and other places she visited during her tours. Her total collections come to about Rs. 20,000.

It may be mentioned here that her efforts would hardly have met with success without the willing and hearty cooperation of various lady-workers of different towns she had visited. The chief amongst whom is Begum Ansari, who is solely in charge of Zenana Khilafat Committee and with the band of zealous local workers is infusing a new spirit amongst ladies of that Imperial City. In Karachi Begum Abdulla Haroon, Devi Bai, Sarsvati Devi and Hajyanibi, have made Swaraj and Khilafat Propaganda reach almost every house. Begum Mohamed Ali's chief field of activity has been Bombay. Here she had the good fortune to have amongst her coworkers such devotees as Mrs. Hajee Mohd. Abba, Rabia Bai Basre-wali and Mrs. Hussainbhoy Lalji. All the patriotic and God-fearing ladies are carrying on the work in respective towns with unabetted zeal and Begum Mohamed Ali now proposes to make a short tour in Gujarat where it is hoped the response of ladies would be as hearty and generous as anywhere else. She leaves Bombay on or about 10th February and would visit Navsari, Surat, Baroach, Nadiad and Ahmedabad.

A Bhopal, Message of February 7, states:—

The Royal party returned from the shooting camp to-day and had a most enjoyable time at Kachnaria—total bag being three tigers, one panther, eleven "sambhars," one cheetal and two nilgais.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SECOND DAY; BIG MEETING.

POIGNANT WINS THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.

The second day of the Big Meeting of the Bombay Racing Season was held to-day when a programme of nine events was gone through. This included an event of great interest, namely, the Rajpipla Gold Cup which Poignant won in fine style and the Bombay Derby won by Apollo a horse lately promoted from the 3rd Division. Of minor events there were many and in all good fields started. But the important Malabar Hill Plate saw an unequal match between Galway Gate and Sweet Adore. Among the winners yesterday were Ragazzo, Box O' Trick, Liberty and The Lark. The first ran unplaced in the Varsova Plate of 6 furlongs on the 21st of January last. His next outing was in the 2nd Division of the Fort Plate of one mile, ran as recently as Saturday last when he ran unplaced, though he was heavily backed. Yesterday he won the 2nd Division of the Cambridgeshire Stakes from start to finish, a wonderful improvement in four days time; a fact which made some people remark that a new patent must have been invented to pump fitness into race horses all of a sudden. Box O'Tricks ran twice last month unplaced and yesterday he also won from start to finish. He, too, showed considerable improvement in a short time which is quite possible. But Liberty, who won yesterday with 9-4, has shown some inconsistent runinng; he won the Aryshire Plate, carrying 9 stones, after running nowhere a few days previously in the Sandown Plate where he was well fancied. Then he placed fourth in the Wellington Plate, ran nowhere again in a poor company in the Aintree Plate in which the public considered him a certainty; and yesterday he won the Adelaide Plate beating some of the horses who beat him in the Aintree Plate and others of a better class to those who ran in that Plate. On Saturday last The Lark, 9.12, was much talked of in the 2nd Division of the Fort Plate 1 mile where he ran in the ruck; four days after he wins the powai Plate of 1¼ miles, carrying the same weight, with considerable ease. How can these inconsistencies be explained? Some people say that many of our race horses are very sagacious and that they are gifted with long sight. It is believed that when they pass to go on the track they cast a glance at the Totalizator and then they decide whether they should win or not. Joseph McCabe who has recently written a book on the "development of the mind" might investigate *de novo* the case of some animals including the race horses and probably he would come to some wonderful conclusions as regards the intelligence of some Bombay race horses.

The Abberley Plate of 6 furlongs for Arabs was annexed by Bismark who has now become a fast performer. The presence of Grey Sprite in that race disturbed the public a good deal. All the rumours about that more is now probably set at rest as all the wonders expected of her did not materialize. The public lost a lot of money on her.

As already stated The Lark and Box O'Tricks won the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Powai Plate which provided the fine prizes of Rs. 3,000 to the winers. Reciprocity and Bathurst came 2nd and 3rd in one division and My Eva and Wolfram placed in the other division.

Liberty and Floreal fought a fine finish in the Adelaide Plate. Flight Errant who was well backed ran unplaced.

A fine field paraded to the 1st Division of the Cambridgeshire Stakes of Rs. 10,000 to the winner. In this race Southern Beauty occupied the position of honour in the Totalizator and Mr. M. Goculdass' bracket was also well fancied. Verna, We Two, and Like Magic had many supporters. The Count who has been running very consistently won from Caraway and Catchup placed third. The other division of the same plate was won by Ragazzo.

The Bombay Derby this year saw a large field out. In this race Dartmoor was well spoken of, next Dilawar, Mandil and Resident. The winner turned out to be Apollo who caught Dartmoor napping very near home.

When Not Much declined in the Rajpipla Gold Cup, attention was centred on Poignant, Verge, Silver Jug and Love Glass. Poignant left the field standing the moment he was asked to go Last year he dead-heated with Roubaix for the same cup. This year he was fortunate to get a very favourable handicap. Verge and Goldgainer dead-heated for second place.

The attendance was large and I am glad to say that the traffic was better regulated. The hack drivers seem to have shown their resentment of the police control by becoming very recalcitrant towards the public They refused to take fares except at exorbitant prices—for instance, as much as Rs. 3 from the race course to the Parsi Statue and Rs. 6 to the Fort. The public has shown much patience to these public servants and it is high time that this sort of thing should stop. The catering at the race course is excellent and though the demand is great during the big meetings the public I understand expresses satisfaction at the manner things are conducted. The weather was cool and pleasant and a fine day's sport was witnessed.

Details:—

THE ABBERLEY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Jamals' BISMARK 8-11 Easton 1
Mr. A S Fezi's NEVERMIND 8-12 S. J. Meekings 2
Mr. Heath's SHAHZADA 8-8 McPherson ... 3
Messrs. H. Ebrahimjee and P. Sursingh's Leopold 7-12 Morris 4

Not run: Bhookhri.

The Race.—A fair start saw Arvil show for a while but he was soon overtaken by Bismark who led from Pride of Iraq, Red Flower, Nevermind and Shahzada. Pride of Iraq dropped out at the turn. Bismark still maintaining his lead went strong to win by 1½ lengths, 3/4 length between second and third, head third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 25 secs.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 44 and Rs. 30.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 46-8. Places Rs. 13, 20 8 and Rs. 14-8.

Favourit.—Bismark.

Trainer.—A. Aga Billy.

THE POWAI PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1¼ Miles.

H. H The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's THE LARK 9-12, Ritchie 1
Mr M Goculdass' RECIPROCITY 8-8 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BATHURST 8-11 Hewitt ... 3
Mr .N. Begmahomed's Queen of the Rink F. Huxley 4

All ran.

The Race.—As soon as they were released Gentle Saxon jumped to the front followed by Bathurst, The Lark, Lwow and Reciprocity. At the 6th furlong assumed command and brought the field along to the 2nd furlong where he was joined by The Lark who entered the straight slightly ahead of him. Going strong he won comfortably by 1 length. Reciprocity displaced Bathurst for second place, after a timely rush. 3/4 length, 2 lengths.

Time.—2 mins 8 4/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 124-8. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 16-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 82-8, Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 10.

Favourites: Bathurst and Reciprocity.

Trainer.—C. Jennings.

THE POWAI PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's BOX O'TRICKS 7-10 Hewitt 1
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's MY EVA 8-4, Dobie 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's WOLFRAM 8-12 Morris 3
Mr .R H Gahagan's Roi Grison 9-1 Donnelly 4

Not run: Millmount, Claim A.

The Race.—Box O'Tricks together with Final Proof cracked the pace. The next in order were Wolfram, My Eva, Roi Grison and My Patsey. At the six furlongs post Final Proof retired leaving Box O'Tricks still with the lead which he maintained to win easily by 1 3/4 lengths, 2½ lengths separated My Eva from Wolfram, 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time.—2 mins. 8 4/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 245. Places Rs. 70, Rs. 67 and Rs. 22-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 23-8 Rs. 57 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite: Heir-at-Law.

Trainer.—E. S. Godfrey.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. Vernon's LIBERTY 9-5 Lambert ... 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's FLOREAL 8-1 Dobie ... 2
Mr. C. Vaz's MIMI 7-12 Morris 3
H. E. Sir George Lloyd's Fussy 8-0 Townsend 4

Not Run: Whit Week, Double Win.

The Race.—They were sent away to a good start. Viola seemed to leading from Mimi and Liberty. Two furlongs from home Mimi took up the running but was soon collared by Liberty who eventually won from Floreal by a short head. Fussy moved up late and placed fourth. 3/4 length behind Mimi, 3/4 length second and third.

Time.—1 mins. 1-5 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 44-8, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 64-8 and Rs. 22-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 34-8. Places Rs. 14-8 Rs. 32 and Rs. 12.

Favourites: Liberty and Flight Errant.

Trainer: G. Patmore.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass' THE COUNT 7-10 A. C. Walker 1
Mr. R. R S's CARAWAY 9-3 Hewitt 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' CATCHUP 8-8 Purtoosingh 3
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's Verna 8-8 Easton ... 4

Not run: Antic.

The Race.—Divide cut the pace for a while, hotly pursued by Catchup, Like Magic, Caraway and The Count. After two furlongs Catchup took up the lead and brought the field to the turn where he was headed by The Count and Caraway. Caraway made rain efforts to get on terms with The Count who won by 1 length, 1 length, 1¼ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 40 1/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 37-8. Places Rs. 28-8 Rs. 96-8 and Rs. 39.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 14-8. Places Rs. 15 Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourite.—Southern Beauty.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE BOMBAY DERBY. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Rajmohomed Vazir's APOLLO 6-7 car. (6-13) Purtoosingh 1
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 9-7 Hewitt 2
Mr. Heath's DILAWAR 9-8 McPherson ... 3
Mr. Felice's Kitchener 8-13 Bowley 4

Not run: Kusra, Union Jack.

The Race:—When they came into view Khaboor was seen to be leading from Romeo, Winning Post and Vershan. Dilawar and Kitchener were lying handy. Dartmoor was about seventh. After they had covered 7 furlongs Vershan assumed command and Dartmoor had improved his position. Vershan dropped back at the 3rd furlongs leaving Dartmoor with a lead of 2 lengths. Dartmoor looked an easy winner till before the stands where he was surprised by Apollo who came with a strong rush on the outside and passed him by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths.

Time.—2min. 50 2/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 384. Places 57, Rs. 16-8, and Rs. 23.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 250. Places Rs. 30-8 Rs. 8 and Rs. 10-8.

Favourite. Dartmoor.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's POIGNANT 8-7 Barnett 1
Mr T. M. Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 8-8 Ruiz 1*
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE 7-12 A. C. Walker 2*
Mr. J. C. Kalstaun's Starshot 7-10 Dobie ... 4

Not run: Not Much.

The Race.—Brendan closely attended by Goldgainer brought the field along at a brpace. Brendan tired near the second enclosure and made way for Poignant who was always handy, going very strong he won by 1½ lengths, Goldgainer failed to be separated from Verge who made a strong rush up the straight with Starshot, ¼ length third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 39 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 23-8 Rs. 44 and Rs. 22-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win. 31. Places Rs. 10-8 Rs. 22 and Rs. 11-8.

Favourite: Silver Jug.

Trainer: F. W. Fletcher.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. 41 yards.

Mr. J. oC. Galstaun's GALWAY GATE 9-2 Bellhouse 1
Mr G E D Langley's SWEET ADARE 8-5, Herbert 2

Not run: Quarryman, Not Much, Goldgainer

The Race:—Sweet Adare showed for a brief space but was soon headed by Galway Gate who sailed away to win with ridiculous ease by 8 lengths.

Time.—1 mins. 16 3/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 12-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 7-8.

Favourite: Galway Gate.

Trainer: P. J. Firth.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II) Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Sangidas Jesiram's RAGAZZO 8-1 Hewitt 1
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Wadia's ULSTER LAD 9-8 Easton 2
Mr. G. Weshe-Dart's BELLE VOYAGEUSE 9-7 Barnett 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Festivity 9-0 Townsend 4

All ran.

The Race.—Blackwater was called back after a false start. When the barried rose Ragazzo jumped to the front attended by Tagamor, Ulster Lad, Belle Voyageuse, Pine Tree and Festivity in the order named. Tagamor was out of it after six furlongs Ragazzo after going strong all the way won comfortably by 1½ length. A fight for second and third place resulted in Ulster Lad beating Belle Voyageuse by a neck for second place, a neck also separated third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 41 1/5secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 60-8. Places Rs. 26-8 Rs. 48 and Rs. 28-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 36-8. Places Rs. 15 Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 16.

Favourite.—Festivity.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BETRAYAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with no little anxiety I read the report in your issue of the 3'st ultimo of Mr. Churchill's pronouncement at the East African dinner, London. Mr. Churchill whilst expostulating with the White settlers to take up a broad Imperial view of the situation based upon democratic principles, in view of the fact that India had entered the Empire as a partner, and therefore her representatives in the Colonies should be treated with respect, consideration, and fairness without inflicting any invidious distinctions on them, in the same breath, he rushed to a conclusion that it is once and for all settled that the uplands of the Kenya Colony shall be reserved exclusively for the Europeans, with a warning to the discontented elements in African and Asiatic countries that the policy of Great Britain is not to respect the *feelings of the afflicted peoples but on the contrary to trample them down further.*

Whether the speech is a preconceived or an after-dinner one, it is nevertheless fraught with mischief and venom. I have no doubt the fullest advantage will be taken of every item by the Colonial Governments. This pronouncement coupled with Sir Benjamin Roberuson's recommendations to the South African Asiatic Inquiry Commission on behalf of the Indian Government to restrict the farming Indian community of Natal to the coast belt; and the retention of Law 3 of 1885 and all other obnoxious anti Asiatic measures in the Transvaal, all the more convinces me that the conspiracy afoot to deliver a crushing blow to the Indians in Africa, is approved of and encourged by the Colonial Office.

In the Union of South Africa, particulrly in the Transvaal, we are stripped of all human rights. We are to-day standing on the brink of a precipice and need only be touched to fall into an unfathomable abyss never to rise again. The term British Indian is a meningless expression to us and one shudders to style himself as such. A dog commands more respect than a British Indian in Africa. In Natal, it is equally as bad. The personal indignities, ostracism in tram cars, railways and all public places, add insult to injury.

In order to make our case clear, I shall quote a portion of the Union Minister's reply to a recent deputation of the Transvaal British Indian Association which made representations on the following:—

(a) Differential legislations affecting the British Indian community. (b) recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission and the Indian Community's objection thereto (c) the 1914 Smuts-Gandhi settlement (d) fixed property.

The reply is:—"Ministers regret however, that it is not considered possible to introduce legislation on the lines desired by the deputation, but as it is quite probable that a discussion will arise in the House of Assembly during the forthcoming Session on the report of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission, Ministers will then, as the result of such discussion, consider what steps they should take with a view to possible remedies, either by legislation or further administrative action on these points." What the result of the discussion will be is obvious. The Commission recommended the retention in the Transvaal of all measures that adversely affect the Indian community including act 37 of 1919 which, in complete breach of the 1914, Smuts-Gandhi Settlement, deprived the Transvaal Indians of the valued right of ownership of fixed property through limited liability Companies, and European trustees; to proclaim certain areas under Law 3 of 1885, and induce the Indians to those areas by offering them freehold titles, which is nothing short of segregation; and in Natal the restriction of the farming community to the coast belt.

Owing to the united protests of the Indians in the Union and Government and people of India, the Union government was in a doubt whether or not to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. Mr. Churchill came to its rescue and dispelled that doubt, and made room for further restrictive and humiliating measures. The future of South Africa for the Indians forbodes black days. How is India going to face this? The insult flung at her by relegating her to a position of inferiority can but have one answer that we shall not take it lying down whatever be the consequences.

I, in all earnestness, appeal to India not to overlook her children accross the seas notwithstanding the many local problems she has in hand.—Yours, etc.

P. K. NAIDOO

Hon: Secretary, Transvaal British Indian Association.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

JAMIAT-UL-ULMA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

Important session of the Council of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma will be held at Delhi on the 9th and 10th inst.

FIRING AT TIRUVADUTHURAI.

SEQUEL TO A SUCCESSION DISPUTE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

A Tanjore message says that a serious riot is reported from Tiruvaduthurai, Tanjore District, in which the District Superintendent of Police, and the Deputy Magistrate of Mavayaram were wounded, former somewhat seriously, and also some men of the Reserve Police. The trouble arose out of a dispute over the succession to Tiruvaduthurai Mutt on the death of Pundarasaidhi of the Mutt and large crowds gathered to obstruct the burial of the deceased. The Deputy Magistrate issued orders to the crowd to disperse, but the mob refused and compelled the Police to open fire with the result that three persons were killed and eight woulded.

MR. HANMANTRAO KOUJALGI.

SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARMALA, Feb. 7.

Mr. Hanmantrao Koujalgi, a prominent Congressman of Bijapur and member of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee got his security under Section 108 cancelled, and was given 9 months' simple imprisonment. He was sent to Visapur and went to jail cheerfully.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS "REVOLUTION"!

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' DICTUM.

(Associated Press.)

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon held in Calcutta on the 30th and 31st January the following resolution on present political situation was adopted on the motion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—"The Associated Chambers of Commerce view with gravest apprehension and alarm the development and extension of the Non-cooperation and Khilafat movements culminating, as these have done, in the threat of Civil Disobodience, or, more plainly, revolution. The Chambers endorse and support the recently declared policy of the Government of India to exert its full strength with the object of maintaining order and of enforcing the law, and they most strongly urge that there should be no deviation from this policy but that it should, on the contrary, be rigidly and impartially enforced against all irrespective of their position, who advocate Civil Disobedience or sedition in any shape".

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee held on Monday to elect President of the Committee, Chowdhri Shahbuddin a nominee of the Moderate party who got 17 votes against 15 of his rival was elected.

BANK OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following letter has been sent to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of India, Ltd. I shall be glad if those share-holders who sympathise with the motives of the letter will try and attend at the next ensuing Annual General Meeting of the said Bank to bring the moral pressure of their presence to bear upon the Directors to satisfactory solution:

To
The Chairman of the Board of Directors,
The Bank of India Ltd.
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

Sir,

At the next ensuing annual General Meeting of the Share-holders of this Company I intend to propose the following Resolution, which please note.

"That the Shareholders strongly urge the Directors to discontinue the practice of recruiting for the superior staff of the Bank In Great Britain and to offer large and better facilities to qualified and promising Indians in all the highest posts in the service of this Company".

P.S. The following questions have also been asked:—

(1) Will the Chairman be pleased to inform the Shareholders what was the strength of the staff, Indian as well as European, in the last five years respectively?

(2) Out of these how many Indians and how many Europeans had a salary of Rs. 500 per month and over?

(3) Are any allowances made to Indians or Europeans at the time of joining the service of the Company and thereafter during the rest of their service with the Company?

(4) Is any housing accomodation provided for any section of the staff or allowance granted in lieu therof If so, what is the cost of such allowance to the Company?—Yours, etc.

JADAUJI HANSRAJ.

"DR. BHANDARKAR'S BOOK."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your issue of to-day contains a letter headed "Dr. Bhandarkar's Book" and signed "No Matter Who".

It seems a thousand pities that such a letter as this should be allowed to appear in print, for it is no more than a personal attack on Professor Rawlinson which could never have been made had the writer taken the trouble to find out that the book "A Peep into the Early History of India" is published by an Indian Firm and not by the Oxford University Press. Perhaps in view of this "No Matter Who" will, as he is in duty bound, crave the hospitality of your columns wherein to make his apology both to Professor Rawlinson and the Oxford University Pres.—Yours, etc.

G. F. J. CUMBERLEGE.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.
Bombay, Feb.8.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RIOTING ON FALKLAND ROAD.

MR. LUCAS' CAR BURNT DOWN.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Tuesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Mohamed Yusoof Mohamed Ali and nine others were charged by Deputy Inspector Bird with rioting, mischief by setting fire to the motor car of Mr. Cecil Lucas, the Traffic Manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company at Play House on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Bilimoria, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Azad, Bar-at Law, for accused No. 2; Mr. Vessavewalla pleader, for accused No. 3; Mr. De Lima for accused Nos. 5 and 7.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED NO. 1

Defence of accused No. 1 was that he was a national volunteer. On the night of the 16th November last he was called to attend a meeting that night at Mastan Tank. At 11-30 that night I was ordered to attend Swaraj Sabha Office at 12 midnight. There, he met Messrs. Desai, Jehangir Patel and other persons. He remained in that office till 7 a.m. next day. He went to Mr. Desai's house in a motorcar. He had his meal with Mr. Desai and he accompanied him to Elphinstone Mills. At 11 a.m. Mr. Desai felt faint. They put him in a motor car and sent him home. About 12-30 after the meeting had dispersed, he gathered the volunteers and came back to Bombay on foot. At Kalachawky the volunteers felt thirsty and he got them drink. In the meantime Mr. Jehangir, Barrister came up. This was about 1 p.m. Mr. Jehangir's told him that he had heard that some disturbance at Parsi statute. So he asked him mto hurry up and see what the matter was. He went to the spot on his cycle. When he went there he heard the horn of a motor. He turned back and saw Mr. Jehangir and Mr. Jerajain who were in the car. Mr. Jehangir then talked to Sub-Inspector Patel. He and Mr. Jerajini began to disperse the crowd. After sometime he went to the office. He felt faint at this time. The office was on the grand floor and above the office accused No. 2 resided. He, then, went to accused No. 2 and had some food to him. Dr. Dadchanji also bore him there. Witness Gopal Baburao were There was a liquor shop below his Consulting-Rooms. He asked Inspector Power in the presence of some persons whether he had sent sepoys for the purposes of abusing. He said he knew nothing further in the matter than the Parsi boys had made a complaint. Inspector Power also told him that one of the volunteers was shouting on the road that it was sinful for the police to receive bribes. He told Mr. Power that he heard no such shouts. That very time after the picketing time was over and the volunteers had returned. He asked Inspector Power if he had any work and he told him that he had only come to know what they were talking about. Deputy Commissioner Kelly had seen his work in connection with the disturbance. He had seen him dispersing the crowd. It was not true that he was arrested by a police sepoy 1700 "D" as he deposed. Inspector asked him to show him the register of the volunteers. He told him that the Register had been sent to Mr. Desai's place. He, then, told him to accompany him to the Police Station. He took him in his side car to the Police Station. He told him that his name stunk in his nostrils. He detained him there for two days. On the 28th he was placed before Mr. Khandallawalla, Magistrate. He was released on a bail of Rs. 500. He saw Dr. Dadachanji at the Police Station. Messrs. Desai, Jerajini and Patankar made statements at the Police Station. He did not know whether their statements were recorded or not. He was not concerned with the disturbance in question. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge

The rest of the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

ACCUSED No. 9 DISCHARGED.

After the statements of the accused had been recorded, His Worship discharged accused No. 9, as there was no evidence against him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria, Dr. Dadachangi said while he was in his consulting room he heard shouts on the road. Consequently he went to the window of his room. There were two windows of his room, one looked towards the Depot and the other towards Mazagaon. He saw the whole of Falkland Road full of people from Tardeo Depot to Corner of Grant Road. There was not much confusion on the road at the time. There were some people at Play House. He came to the window at about 1 p.m. (S. T.) At first he noticed crowds moving about the motor-car came there later on. He noticed the car being dragged surrounded by people. He had seen accused No. 1 before the incident. There was nothing particular that his attention was drawn to him. He did not know accused No. 1 as a volunteer picketing liquor shops. There was a liquor shop adjoining to his room. That shop was picketed. He went to the Police Station on the 29th of November. He was there for about half an hour. He had told his friends that he saw some persons. He was asked to identify persons who were there. He identified accused No. 1 at that time. At that time he did not see accused No. 3 and 7. The Police Officers had no conversation with beyond asking me to identify the accused. He had been to the Police Station twice on that day he was shown some more persons and he identified accused No. 3. He did not see accused No. 7 in the Police Station. He saw him for the first time in the court. It was not true that he had no prejudices against accused No. 1. It was false that he had any trouble with the accused No. 1 picketing the liquor shop. He could not remember the colour of the car. When he saw the car there were persons who were jumping in and out of the car. As far as he could the car was being pushed by persons. His statement was recorded at the Police Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vessavewalla. the witness said that accused No. 3 was identified by him in the Police Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Lima accused No. 7 was directing the crowd to burn the car. He knew him before the incident. He expected the police to make enquiries about the matter and so he did not reported it to the police.

To the Court, the witness said he had seen another car burnt on the same spot. He was quite clear in his mind as regards the burning of the car in question.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria, Gopal Baburao said he saw a big crowd at Golpitha. When he came from Pydhome it was about 1 p.m. He witnessed only crowds at Golpitha and the Depot. The car was running at the usual speed. He made a complaint to the police that day. Four or five days later he was sent for by the police. He did not remember the exact day.

To the court, witness said accused No. 8 was the Tramway Company servant. He did mention to the Police that a certain tramway employee was concerned in this disturbance.

Further hearing was then, adjourned.

RIOTING ON PARBHADEVI.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Shaikh Usman Batatawalla and Maruti Govind, were charged by Deputy Inspector Shirazi with house-breaking, theft, rioting and mischief on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances, on Parbhadevi Road.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while the accused stood undefended.

Dhondu Narayan, manager of a country liquor shop on Parbhadevi said his shop was broken into on the 17th of November last. He opened the shop that day at 11 in the morning. He closed his shop as soon as the Century Mill was closed down on account of the disturbances. He was standing outside the shop. This happened at 11-30 a.m. He saw a mob of 200 to 230 persons breaking open the shop with sticks, iron bars and stones. About 40 to 50 persons entered the shop. He got frightened entered another room and closed its doors. After the mob had dispersed he saw the whole shop destroyed, all liquor spilt and a cash amount to Rs. 200 stolen. The total damage to his shop amounted to Rs. 800. He identified both the accused who entered the shop. They were then leaders of the mob. He had seen them before the incident. They (accused) were pickets. Accused No. 1 had threatened him the day before that would see how he was safe.

Deputy Inspector Shirazi of the De Lisle Road Police Station said that eight persons were arrested sometime ago including those two accused. He sent for the complainant to identify the persons. He identified the accused at the Police Station. He made enquiries in the case and got some persons as witnesses but they could not identify them.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that they were quite innocent of the matter in question. The case was brought against them out of enmity and spite.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship discharged the accused for want of corroborative evidence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Morea" with mails of January 26, expected to arrive at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

The steamer Delta, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of ordinary private telegrams for Kottakal Manjeri Nilambur and Perintalmanna has been resumed.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPANSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary Conducted by Dr. Gulamhussen V. Patel the total attendance for the month of January was 5438 out of which 1659 were males 1878 were females and 2501 were Children.

LATE MR. FRAMJI CAWASJI BANAJI.

Under the auspices of the Rathaeshtar Mandal, the 71st Anniversary day of the great Parsi philanthropist and the eminent citizen of Bombay, late Mr. Framji Cawasji Banaji will be celebrated at the "Albless Baug" on Sunday next (the 12th inst.) when all Parsis are cordially invited The Jashan ceremony will commence at 9 a.m. (S.T.) by the Head Priest Dustoorji Garda at 10 a.m. there will be joint prayers and songs by the girls of the Tutorial High School in praise of the deceased, and lectures by Messrs. R. B. Paymaster and B. S. Banaji. At 11-30 a.m. dinners to 500 poor children and at 1 p.m. a free Cinema show at the Majestic Cinema to 800 poor Parsi women and children will be given.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

During the quarter ended 31st December 1921 last, 688 patients in all were treated in the hospitals run by the Dispensary Committee of the Social Service League, of which 609 were males, 41 females and the rest 38 were children. The average daily attendance of patients during the quarter under report was nearly 8 patients a day. Donations and contributions received to the Medical Aid Relief Fund of the Dispensary for the said quarter brings the total to Rs. 2,311-4-0 including the sum of Rs. 2,034-14-0 previously acknowledged.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

"Last Sunday evening a farewell entertainment was given to Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar, late Senior Assistant Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, by his friends on his retirement from the Trust services and starting as a Construction Engineer and Contractor. The Chief Engineer of the Trust presided on the occasion and eulogised Mr. Prabhavalkar's good work and pointed at to the people present how one could rise to high posts by ones hard and conscious work. He stated that further uplifting of Indian people like Mr. Prabhavalkar were required who could throw up their posts and stand on their own feet. Mr. Prabhavalkar was then presented with a pair of silver flower pots and garlanded. The party was photographed and after light refreshments the function was over.

FATAL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

A Local train of the G. I. P. Railway started from the Sion Station at 7-30 a.m. on Monday last when a passenger named Durga Bhikoo (25) tried to alight from the train but fell between it and the platform. He was injured and removed immediately to the J. J. Hospital where he died last night.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Durga when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE IN GOVT. SURPLUS STORES.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 10,000.

A big fire took place yesterday noon at about 12 o'clock in the corrugated iron godowns in which Government Surplus Stores were kept at Haji Bunder, Mandvi. A passerby on noticing smoke issuing from the godowns, raised an alarm. The fire-brigade authorities were at once communicated with and fire-engines from Babula Tank and Mandvi hurried to the scene. Out of sixteen corrugated iron godowns, three godowns were in flames. They contained Carbide, Chemicals, Cutlery, Military-boots, etc.

At first, Messrs. Honey and Scrotchey, Fire Brigade Officers of the Babula Tank and Mandvi Fire-Brigade stations respectively, experienced great difficulty in securing water as the water main was at a distance of about four miles from the place where the fire occurred. But the Fire Brigade Officers, seeing the seriousness of the fire, extended their hosepipes to the sea and got water from it to extinguish the fire. The three godowns containing inflamable articles were altogether gutted and the fire was brought under control after three hours. It was really a very difficult task for the Fire-brigade men to pump up water from the sea. The firebrigade men took great care in stopping the fire from spreading to the adjoining corrugated iron-godowns.

It appears from enquiries made that the fire broke out on account of spontaneous combustion. The damage to the godowns and the stores is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. They are not insured.

The Viceroy received on Monday an informal deputation of military officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.

NEW BOOKS

	Rs.	As.
GREATER INDIA by Rabindranath Tagore	2	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ...	1	8
ATHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ...	0	6
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ...	1	0
THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ...	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews ...	1	8
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. B. V. (Surat):—We do not usually publish verse.

L. N. SHERWANI (Karachi) "A" (Ahmedabad). KHUMAN SINGH (Rutlam):—We cannot publish your letters.

K. BANTHIA (Kotah), JOHN DE SOUZA (Bombay). L. M. SHERWANI (Karachi):—The subject has already been sufficiently covered for the present.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 9, 1922.

VICEROY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Comment on Mahatma Gandhi's courageous and frank reply to Lord Reading's last attempt at evasion were almost superfluous. For India's Mahatma has portrayed the situation as regards repression, as Nationalists see it, most clearly and concisely. He has refuted the Home Office charges and has torn each single statement in that sorry communique to pieces. He has thrown these pieces to the winds and nothing Lord Reading may now retort can so much as suggest that the Government's "communique" was not a futile misstatement of facts. The Mahatma, while giving a sample of what he calls the many "infallible proofs" of official lawlessness and barbarism, trusts, for the sake of the dignity of human nature, that Lord Reading and his draughtsmen do not know the facts that he has adduced, or being carried away by their belief in the infallibility of their employees, refuse to believe in the statements which the public regard as God's truth. We ask Lord Reading in what civilised country except India would men of the culture and status of the Ali brothers and their comrades be subjected to the humiliating treatment meted out to them. The alternative now before Lord Reading is a simple one but fraught with ominous import. Either he and his Government must cry "Pax," cease from their insane courses, and come to terms with the people or proceed as they have so disastrously begun.

But whatever the Government may do and whatever may happen, the responsibility must mainly be Lord Reading's. It is a heavy responsibility even for one who felt he had the support of a respectable minority of the Indian people. But Lord Reading has not even this consolation. He, the bureaucracy and the European community stand alone, with none other to encourage—none to sympathise when the inevitable failure of his policy comes. Against them will be ranged the millions of India. Repression failed in little Ireland: it failed again in larger Egypt. Will it then succeed in vast India? Lord Reading is at the cross-roads. He must choose his path. To the right lies the way to Peace. To the left lies?—Who knows whither that road leads? And the Viceroy must make his choice with the certain knowledge that the world will adjudge him responsible for aught that may happen a little way further down the road. He must choose now. Dare he brave the wrath of a few thousand European reactionaries who are very vocal and very, very pathetic in their weakness?

What is the response that he is going to make to Mahatma Gandhi's offer of an honourable compromise? The Mahatma asks for, against the total suspension of Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character, merely the stoppage of ruthless repression, the release of prisoners convicted under it and a clear declaration of policy. If Lord Reading is genuinely anxious to restore the situation to such normality as would release him from the grave and unpleasant responsibility of acting with "sterness and severity," what better opportunity can he want than the offer of total suspension of Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character? He has merely to retrace his steps, to call a halt to a policy which, he has admitted, is not pleasant to him. If His Excellency does not want a Round Table Conference, the Mahatma does not insist on it, though he has once again made his attitude very clear that if any body—whether it be the Viceroy, the bureaucracy, the Moderates or the Independents—convince him that the demands of the Congress regarding the Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj are wrong or unreasonable, he would certainly retrace his steps and so far as he is concerned rectify the wrong. Here then is the Viceroy's responsibility. Will he reverse the policy sanctioned by him in a mood of irritation? In Parliament it is being said that the tour of the Prince of Wales has been nothing less than a triumph. No one knows or should know better than Lord Reading what little truth there is in this description. Yet, if the Viceroy lets his calm and courageous statesmanship get the better of his present mood of irritation, he can still make the Prince's visit the most memorable in the history of British connection with India. May God give him the wisdom to do so!

PALESTINE.

The Colonial Office has been emulating Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford in the matter of drafting a constitution suited to an Eastern people. During the war, Arabs of Palestine were assured often and with unction that Britain fought to liberate them from Turkish tyranny. The principle of self-determination was to be applied in Palestine—though even at the moment of its first pronouncement the promise was largely discounted by certain other half-promises to Zionists. Then came the "Peace" and the apportioning of Mandates and for a time British statesmen strove most earnestly to forget that they had ever dreamed of making any promises whatever to the Arabs. But the Arabs of Palestine (as elsewhere) had long memories and so, to-day, the Colonial Office has prepared the usual draft constitution in the touching belief that the Arabs of Palestine will be happy at being allowed to make what Reuter calls "the first step towards responsible Government." The phrase is most dismally familiar to us in India. In the case of Palestine its application is even more ironic than with regard to India. Palestine's future is to be "on th lines of a Crown Colony." That this is a flagrant defiance of the principle of Mandates does not perturb the Colonial Office. Palestine is to have a supreme Governor called a High Commissioner and the Arabs will be given a perfectly useless legislative council to amuse themselves with. The council will contain an Arab majority elected and nominated. This majority of the people of the country is what the Bengal Council boasted even before the Reforms. Neither then nor after the Reforms did this majority of the "people's representatives" sway the executive in the slightest. It will be the same in Palestine.

When in London with the first Khilafat Delegation, Moulana Mahomed Ali drew public attention to a very curious fact. While Turkey ruled over several races and communities, it was Britain's expressed desire that these be given self-government. Britain yearned to see them autonomous and declared this yearning to be one of the numerous self-less European motives prompting the proposed dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. This was during the war. The logical conclusion would then seem to be that the mere process of inclusion in the Turkish Empire for a short period is guaranteed to fit any race or community for complete self-government. For British statesmen assured those Arabs who owned allegiance to Constantinople that they were most grievously oppressed in not being allowed full autonomy—which beatific state Britain was then engaged in fighting to secure for them. No sooner, however, have the Arabs been divorced from the Turkish Empire and admitted into the rather crowded harem of the Empire which seduced them, when it is discovered that they are fit only for a first step towards autonomy. Surely, contact with the British Empire must be intensely demoralising for Oriental people when a few months of such contact robs them of all their former ability to conduct their own affairs—an ability which came to them when they had to deal with Turks only but which suddenly left them when the British took the Turks' place as their masters. It would appear that the mere process of association with the Ottoman Turks breeds statesmanly qualities among Easterns with surprising rapidness, while inclusion in the British Empire speedily kills all these qualities. If this is the case, (and all the evidence supports it,) Great Britain might show her good faith in the matter of her yearning to make India free by lending India to the Turkish Empire for a few months. The "education" process in the finer qualities which make a people fit to be trusted with autonomy would thus be accelerated. Indeed, if British statesmen were at all logical they would give Turkey the Mandate for all Oriental peoples and in about a week's time Britain would discover that the Orient was fit for independence. As for the new constitution of Palestine we will be very suprised indeed if the Arabs so much as pretend to be pleased with it. Incidentally, Palestine belongs to the Jazirut-ul-Arab and the Jazirut-ul-Arab belongs to Islam which has bestowed the Mandate for the territory on the Khalifa while granting autonomy to the Arabs. This is the Islamic settlement—a settlement which will prove to be the final one however much Great Britain may regard Palestine as a Crown Colony and draft futile constitutions for the Arabs.

RULE BY EXECUTIVE FIAT.

The action of the Government of Bombay in suppressing suddenly, by means of an executive fiat, the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat will have come as a surprise even to those who from a neutral standpoint had been closely watching the fortunes of the tug-of-war between the Government and the Municipalities and who had been led by the former's attitude all along to hope that they would give honourable battle for a longer time instead of throwing up the rope and rushing at the opponent and knocking the latter down, as the Government have done. The fight had proceeded so far on perfectly legitimate lines—, except for the recent interlude of auto-Prattism—the parties manœuvring like two veteran chess players—the Government declaring that the Municipalities were exceeding their powers and what they were doing was illegal, while the latter were contending that what they did was perfectly right and legal and that the Government view was wrong. The next move of Government was to come out with a warning to the Municipal Councillors, that by their misapplication of Municipal funds they were rendering themselves liable to be sued by any rate-payer. But the Municipal Councillors were prepared for the consequences of their action and ignored the warning. After this, one would have thought that the next step of the Government would be to wait and see if some one among the rate-payers filed a civil suit against the "offending" Councillors and proved the truth of the Government charge that the funds were being misapplied by the Councillors. Why did not the Government give trial to this remedy, a perfectly legitimate and "constitutional" remedy in their resolution of 23rd September, 1921, the Government after promptly stating that "any money which they (Municipal Councillors) spend on schools which are not conducted in conformity with rules made under Section 58 of the (Bombay District Municipal) Act, is, therefore, clearly misapplied, within the meaning of Section 42 of the Act and every councillor who has been a party to such expenditure is personally liable for it under the provisions of the section," had declared that there was nothing to prevent "any rate-payers in these Municipal districts, who may be so advised from filing a civil suit against any of the Municipal Councillors named." Why did not the Government arrange to test the legality of the action of the Municipal Councillors? In the absence of a clear decision of the court the legality or illegality of the step taken by the Municipal Councillors must remain unsettled. The Government, however, instead of letting the Law decide the issue, have arrogated to themselves the power to declare the Councillors' action to be illegal and have proceeded to punish both the "offending" Councillors and the unoffending rate-payers by a simple executive fiat. Maxims such as "No man need be a slave to anything save Law," are only good to be resorted to on occasions when it is necessary to utter some high-sounding platitudes, but when they have to be translated into practice they are conveniently thrown over-board. The Bombay Government in the present case have assumed the roles of both the prosecutor and the judge and they expect the public to applaud their action: They do not wait to *prove* that the Councillors of Surat and Ahmedabad "exceeded" and "abused" their powers. It is enough that Government merely declare so for them to proceed to award punishment in the true style of an autocrat whose will is law. Yet, we are told that we are living in an era which has seen the passing away of autocracy!

Notes of the Day

Mr. Sastri's Faith.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables under date Feb. 1:—

The Washington correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" reports that Mr. Sastri, addressing both Houses of Congress, declared that the Indian Government's repressive measures against non-co-operation were a great blunder. He stated, however, that the Liberal party, though greatly discouraged, had not despaired of India attaining real Dominion status through constitutional methods.

Mr. Sastri has done a grave injustice to Lord Reading and the Imperial and provincial administrations in India, which, we hope, he will hasten to rectify at the earliest opportunity. If he reads the latest Press communique of the Government of India and the recent speeches of Lord Reading, Sir William Vincent and Sir Henry Wheeler, he will find that there is no repression at all in this country. As for Mr. Sastri's faith in India attaining real Dominion status through "constitutional methods," it is very touching, but if he had been in India at this hour he would have realised that the issue at present was not this, but something much more humble, namely, the vindication of the primary rights of civilised beings such as freedom of speech and freedom of association and freedom of Press. When Mr. Sastri's countrymen have succeeded in establishing these rights, they will have time enough to think of winning Dominion status. As for "constitutional methods," their success in the Behar and Bengal Councils must be extremely cheering to every 'constitutionalist.' Meanwhile, what has Mr. Sastri to say of Mr. Churchill's outburst?

Objectionable!

The following cablegram was handed in at Reuter's Johannesburg office on 19th December, 1921 by the Secretary of Transvaal United Patidar Society for despatch to this journal:—

"Congratulate worthy leaders Lajpatrai, Das, Azad others throughout India arrested working India's Salvation. Hope Bengal with Bombay lead India's crisis fulfil Mahatma Gandhi's desire Self-Government. Wish committee enforce non-payment taxes throughout India and millions court prisons service motherland."

The cable, however, was returned to the sender undelivered by Reuter's office, the excuse given being the one with which we are very familiar in this country, namely, that the contents were "objectionable." In our telegraphic columns to-day will be found a cable despatched from Johannesburg conveying the news that a meeting of strikers has demanded a Republic. The fact must raise serious apprehensions in this country whether the Republicans have already succeeded in taking possession of Reuter's Office in Johannesburg and are controlling the traffic. The local agency will do well to make enquiries in the matter forthwith.

Swept Out.

It is extremely to be regretted that the scavengers' strike should be allowed to occur at all, and especially at a time when there is danger of the influenza epidemic again invading the City. The Municipal Commissioner has issued a statement in the course of which he seeks to show that the demands of the strikers are unreasonable. The statement is not convincing. Rs. 23, even without the obligation to pay house rent, does not strike us as being a living wage in this City. We realise, of course, that to accept the demands of the men in their entirety, *at present*, would be too great a strain for the Municipal purse to bear. But there is room for negotiation, for an understanding with the men, if they resume work, to consider their grievance sympathetically without delay. The statement issued by the Commissioners contains sufficient evidence to show that the representations of the men were not treated in a spirit of sympathy and conciliation. In view of this fact especially, apart from considerations of equity and humanity, we cannot too strongly condemn the methods to which some officials of the municipality are resorting in their eagerness to break the strike. The sentences of rigorous imprisonment imposed on the so-called ring-leaders are bad enough, but what are we to say of the heartless midnight evictions of the women and children of the strikers from the municipal chawls in this cold season?" The Municipal Commissioner is well aware that at present even men of means find it most difficult to find lodgings in the city for even a few days, for neither money nor love can buy them. There are about 2000 sweepers on strike. Where does the Commissioner expect the families of these strikers to shift, when many of them are turned by his myrmidons into the streets? Can he not rest satisfied with the punishment which the actual strikers are receiving in the way of imprisonment? Why should the innocent children and women of the family suffer for the "crime" of their fathers and husbands? Can the Commissioner not wait for a few days to see if the strikers will not return to work? Every citizen with a spark of humanity and a sense of decency in him will regard as most reprehensible and barbarous the forcible evictions which are taking place at the direction of the Municipal Executive. They ought to stop. Meanwhile, the strike must be ended immediately by the Corporation or its Standing Committee by mobilising the forces of reason and conciliation. The Corporation, at its recent meeting, thoughtlessly sanctioned substantial and unnecessary increases to its highly-paid servants. It should jealously have guarded the public purse. While that must be its main duty in respect of the sweepers' demands, it must not be unjust to the latter and, above all it cannot afford to ignore the grave danger to public health which the continuance of the strike involves. It must act swiftly, justly and with humanity.

A Baleful Star.

Every now and again the English and American Press is agitated by an anxious moralist who writes to point to the baneful influence of the cinema on youthful minds. Bombay has hitherto been largely exempt from these periodic panics. The above is by way of introduction to, and excuse for, a reference to the apt quotation from Edgar Allen Poe's "Ulalume" made by a local Bolshevik in a cinema last night. It was in the middle of a film dealing exclusively with red corpuscles and the wiles of the vampire woman that the Bolshevik referring to the sinuous star left the theatre saying to the Philistine who accompanied him:—

"Then Psyche uplifting her finger
"Said:—'Sadly this Star I mistrust.
"—Her pallor I strangely mistrust—
"Oh hasten! Oh let us not linger
"Oh fly! Let us fly for we must.'"

Great poets write for all time and though Edgar Allen Poe never dreamed of a very boring vampire woman or a film he might have written the words quoted, in a certain Bombay theatre last night.

In Aid of Ayurveda.

It was to be expected that the Non-Cooperation movement with its slogan of Swadeshi-sm all round would serve as a much-needed fillip to our ancient medical science. The Rasa Shala Aushadhalaya, founded at Gondal in 1911, has done its bit so far, in the service of Ayurveda, by distributing indigenous medicines, free of cost, amongst the poor and carrying on propaganda in matters of medicine and hygiene. The Aushadhashram owns to-day a capital of two lakhs of rupees and has launched an ambitious programme which includes, among other things, publication of ancient manuscripts on the medical science, the starting of a well-equipped school of Ayurveda, and organising researches in connection with transmuting baser metals into precious ones. Alchemy has been the parent of chemistry and, as Sir P. C. Ray says, the last word on the "philosopher's stone" has yet to be said. It is, however, too much to expect altruistic philanthropy to finance such a wild quest and we advise the institution to drop the item. The Aushadhashram requires about five lakhs of rupees but when Rs. 50,000 are collected it will commence its programme. Many eminent "vaidyas" are connected with the institution.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

GOVT'S CONCERN FOR NEAR EAST PROBLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

The King, in his speech on opening the Parliament to-day, said that the Washington Conference was the happiest augury for future international relations. Government continue anxiously to devote their attention to the situation in Near East. His Majesty earnestly hoped that at the forthcoming Allied discussions in Paris the result would be an early solution which would terminate the conflict in a manner honourable to all parties.

With regard to estimates in the coming year, every effort would be made to reduce public expenditure to the lowest possible degree consistent with the security and efficiency of the State, public obligations, and the necessity of relieving citizens to the utmost from their heavy burdens. The final establishment of the Irish Free State as a partner in the British Commonwealth was anxiously awaited over the whole world. Parliament would soon be invited to consider the measures necessary to give effect to the Irish Agreement. A Bill for indemnity would also be submitted.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

As reards unemployment, the only remedy was appeasement of international rivalries and suspicions and the improvement of conditions of trade throughout the world. The King therefore trusted that the Genoa Conference would establish peace in Europe on a fair basis and settle many important questions arising from the pressing need for financial and economic reconstruction.

Proposals would be submitted to Parliament for reform of the House of Lords and adjustment of differences between the two Houses. Bills would be submitted relating to the establishment of an International Trade Corporation, enabling Government to give effect to a policy of co-operation in Empire settlement and migration, and also to effect a policy of retrenchment.

CAPTAIN HACKING MOVES THE ADDRESS.

TRIBUTE TO PRINCE OF WALES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 6-30 p.m. Feb. 9.

Moving the Address in House of Commons to-day, Captain Douglas Hacking said that the Throne was never more secure than it was at the present time, owing to the King's endless endeavour and personal interest in every member of the community. Referring to the Prince of Wales' visit to India, Captain Hacking said that the Prince had this wonderful quality that the more difficult the task set him was, the more he seemed to delight in its accomplishment. The Prince had won the hearts of Indian people, and the tour could be described as nothing less than triumph. The Prince of Wales was the servant of Peace, and the greatest antidote in the world against unrest and disorder. (Cheers.)

Captain Evans, seconding the address, congratulated their Majesties upon the very remarkable visit of the Prince of Wales to India, undertaken with characteristic willingness, but not without considerable personal sacrifice. (Cheers.) It was a personal sacrifice. (Cheers.) It was an event of Imperial and even wider importance, it would remove cause of some of distrust which caused anxiety, and it would bring about a better understanding between India and Britain.

MR. LOYD GEORGE NOT PRESENT AT OPENING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Feb. 9.

Mr. Lloyd George was absent from the official opening of Parliament to-day, as Mr. Griffith was conferring with him and Mr. Chamberlain at Downing Street on the subject of Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain managed to leave in time to attend the opening.

LABOUR SUPPORT OF GOVT.

A.R. CLYNES' VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

The House of Commons was crowded at the opening of the new session.

After Captain Hacking had moved the Address, Mr. Clynes said that the Washington Conference had kept rather too closely to the arithmetic of the instruments of war and he hoped that Washington was only beginning of conferences which would lead finally to disarmament of the World. Referring to the proposed Anglo-French Pact, Mr. Clynes said that the Labour Party was convinced that French security and prosperity in the future would be best found in securing the good opinion of the world and securing by association of peoples that strength and guarantee against future aggression which could not be found in the same degree between France and one or two other countries. Dealing with national economy, Mr. Clynes said that six million workers had suffered reductions in wages totalling nine millions sterling weekly during the past twelve months. Government could not expect economy from the great mass of people in those circumstances, but compulsion might be applied to people who could economise but did not do so.

Mr. Clynes promised that Labour would assist Government to complete the Irish settlement.

FAR EAST PROBLEMS.

COMMON UNDERSTANDING REACHED.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S CLOSING REMARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 8.

Washington.—President Harding's address at the final session of the Congress was punctuated with frequent outbursts of applause, particularly when he said that whilst the settlement of the Far Eastern question was not of direct import to the United States they rejoiced with the whole world that an understanding had been reached.

The President said he did not believe that the naval holiday would expire with treaties owing to the growth of public opinion against warfare. He suggested that the Conference might point a way to similar conferences. The sitting of the Conference was closed with a benediction pronounced by the President's Chaplain.

Mr. Balfour and the four other British delegates subsequently left for England. They were seen off by Mr. Hughes and other officials.

Spectators of the final session were deeply interested in the white turbaned, Mr. Sastri when he approached the table to sign the treaties with other Dominion delegates.

SITUATION IN TEHERAN

TROOPS MOBILISED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 8.

Teheran.—The new Governor-General has not succeeded in pacifying the two parties in Tabriz. The Cossacks are closely invested in their barracks by revolutionists who entirely control the city which is isolated. Telegraphic communication is cut. The War Minister is despatching troops to restore the situation.

TEHERAN UNDER CENSORSHIP

GOVT EFFORT AT PACIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 7
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 8.

Tehran.—Communication with Tabriz has been opened under the censorship of Lahouty Khan, who controls the city. Government is trying to pacify the parties, but both sides are getting worked up and the situation is bad.

CABLE ITMS.

The King received General Sir Claud Jacob at Buckingham Palace on the 8th instant.

RECOGNITION OF EGYPTION SOVEIGNTY.

CONDITION PRECEDENT TO SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 9.

Sir Donald Maclean, in the absence of Mr. Asquith, (who has injured his knee,) appealed to Government to facilitate the debate on Egypt and India. Sir Donald. Maclean declared that Egypt was a sovereign state, and should be treated on that basis. A settlement with Egypt could be achieved only by grasping that fundamental fact and working on it.

BRITISH LOAN TO AUSTRIA.

STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. at 1 a.m., Feb. 9.

Following Mr. Lloyd George, Major-General Seely supported the proposed agreements with France and Belgium.

George Terrell urged immediate introduction of the bill for the reform of the House of Lords.

Lieut-Colonel Page Croft said that Government must make it clear that it intended to rule in India.

Lieut-Colonel John Ward opposed any pact with European states.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to a question, said that Government proposed, pending United States' suspension of Austrian loan to advance to Austria upon good security the balance of over two millions of ten millions sterling voted for mid-Europe. He believed that France was also prepared to make an advance.

Mr. Ronald McNeil accused Mr. Lloyd George of violating his signature regarding North Ireland.

Mr. J. E. Swan said that Government's attitude towards Egyptian leaders was bringing the name of Britain into reproach. He urged evacuation and the return of Zaghlul Pasha.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that he was sure that a plebiscite among the *fellahin* and humbler Egyptians would be almost unimously in favour of what the British had done in Egypt.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REJOINDER.

"CHOICE BEFORE THE PEOPLE"

"LAWLESS REPRESSION OR MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE."

GOVT'S EVASION OF REALITIES.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following reply to the Government of India's communique of the 6th instant:—

I have very carefully read the Government's reply to my letter to His Excellency. I confess that I was totally unprepared for such an evasion of the realities of the case as the reply betrays. I will take the very first repudiation. The reply says:—"They (the Government) emphatically repudiate the statement that they have embarked on a policy of lawless repression and also the suggestion that the present campaign of Civil Disobedience has been forced on the Non-Co-operation party in order to secure the elementary rights of free association, free speech and a free Press." Even a cursory glance at my letter would show that whilst Civil Disobedience was authorized by the All-India Congress Committee meeting held on the 4th November at Delhi it had not commenced. I have made it clear in my letter that the contemplated Mass Civil Disobedience was indefinitely postponed on account of the regrettable events of the 17th November in Bombay. That decision was duly published, and it is within the knowledge of the Government as also the public that herculean efforts were being made to combat the still lingering violent tendency amongst the people. It is also within the knowledge of the Government and the public that a special form of pledge was devised to be signed by volunteers with the deliberate purpose of keeping out all but men of proved character. The primary object of these volunteer associations was to inculcate amongst the masses the lessons of non-violence and to keep the peace at all Non-Co-operation functions. Unfortunately the Government of India lost its head completely over the Bombay events and perhaps still more over the very complete hartal on the same date at Calcutta. I do not wish to deny that there might have been some intimidation practised in Calcutta, but it was not, I venture to submit, the fact of intimidation but the irritation caused by the completeness of the *hartal* that maddened the Government of India as also the Government of Bengal. Repression there was even before that time, but nothing which was said or done in connection with it but the repression that came in the wake of the notifications proclaiming the Criminal Law Amendment Act for the purpose of dealing with volunteer associations and the Seditious Meetings Act for the purpose of dealing with public meetings held by Non-Co-operators came upon the Non-Co-operation community as a bombshell. I repeat then that these notifications and the arrests of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Bengal, the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru and his co-workers in the U. P. and of Lala Lajpat Rai and his party in the Punjab made it absolutely necessary to take up not yet aggressive civil disobedience but only defensive Civil Disotherwise described as Passive Resistance. Even Sir Hormusjee Wadya was obliged to declare that if the Bombay Government followed the precedents set by the Governments of Bengal, U. P. and the Punjab he would be bound to resist such notifications, that is, to enrol himself as a volunteer or to attend public meetings in defiance of Government orders to the contrary. It is thus clear that a case has been completely made out for Civil Disobedience unless the Government revises its policy which has resulted in the stopping of public meetings, public associations and the Non-Co-operation Press in many parts of India.

FACTS BEYOND CHALLENGE.

Now for the statement that the Government 'have embarked on a policy of lawless repression.' Instead of an ample expression of regret and apology for the barbarous deeds that have been committed by officials in the name of law and order I regret to find in the Government reply a categorical denial of any 'lawless repression.' In this connection I urge the public and Government carefully to consider the following facts whose substance is beyond challenge:—

(1) The official shooting at Entallly in Calcutta and the callous treatment even of a corpse;

(2) The admitted brutality of the Civil Guards.

(3) The forcible dispersal of a meeting at Dacca, and the dragging of innocent men by their legs although they had given no offence or cause whatsoever;

(4) Similar treatment of volunteers in Aligarh;

(5) The conclusive (in my opinion) findings of the Committee presided over by Dr. Gokul Chand Nerang about the brutal and uncalled for assaults upon volunteers and the public in Lahore;

(6) Wicked and inhuman treatment of volunteers and the public at Jullunder;

(7) The shooting of a boy at Dehra Dun and the cruelly forcible dispersal of a public meeting at that place;

(8) The looting admitted by the Bihar Government of villages by an officer and his Company without any permission whatsoever from any one, but as stated by Non-Co-operators at the invitation of a planter and the assaults upon volunteers and burning of Khaddar and papers belonging to the Congress at Sonepur:

(9) Midnight searches and arrests in Congress and Khilafat offices.

I have merely given a sample of the many "infallible proofs" of official lawlessness and barbarism. I have mentioned not even a tithe of what is happening all over the country, and I wish to state without fear of successful contradiction that the scale on which this lawlessness has gone on in so many Provinces of India puts into shade the inhumanities that were practised in the Punjab if we except the crawling order and the massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh. It is my certain conviction that the massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh was a clean transaction compared to the unclean transactions described above, and the pity of it is that because people are not shot or butchered the tortures through which hundreds of inoffensive men have gone through do not produce a shock sufficient to turn everybody's face against this Government, but as if this warfare against innocence was not enough, the reins are being tightened in the jails. We know nothing of what is happening to-day in the Karachi jail, to a solitary prisoner in the Sabarmati jail and to a batch in Benares jail, all of whom are as innocent as I claim to be myself. Their crime consists in their constituting themselves trustees of national honour and dignity. I am hoping that these proud and defiant spirits will not be bent into submission to insolence masquerading in the official garb. I deny the right of the Authorities to insist on high-souled men appearing before them almost naked or pay any obsequious respect to them by way of salaaming with open palms brought together or rising to the intonation of "Sarkar Ek hai." No God-fearing

(Continued on next page.)

"NO-TAX" LEADERS

ALLEGATION BY PUBLICITY BUREAU.

KONDA VENKATAPPIAH'S REFUTATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

Deshbhakta Venkatappiah writes: "The communique issued by the Publicity Bureau, Madras, dated 3rd instant contains amongst other things, the following statement:—

"It is to be observed that some leaders of the agitation (No-Tax) including Konda Venkatppiah have not been prepared to risk loss of property by withholding payment."

To this charge Mr. Venkatappiah replies: "For the better understanding of the truth by the public and in fairness and justice to the persons against whom the charge is made it would have been proper to give the facts warranting the statement. It is not mentioned who the leaders are or the particulars of the payment of tax by them. As regards the allegation against me, it has to be stated that I have not paid the tax on my lands in areas where payment has been suspended under the resolution passed by the Guntur District Congress Committee, at its meeting at Ponnur. It is true that for lands in Guntur the first "Kist" has been paid by my brother who is a joint *pattadar* with me of land in Guntur Taluk which is not included in the resolution of the Ponnur meeting and it has been expressly laid down in that resolution that taluk firkas or villages not included in the Ponnur resolution and which desire to suspend payment of taxation must hold meetings and adopt resolutions asking permission of the special committee appointed for the purpose at the Ponnur meeting. Neither Guntur town nor taluk asked nor obtained any such permission and my brother after waiting till the last collection day, 28th January, made payment. Moreover the Guntur lands are dry-bearing Rs. 50 assessment while other lands are mostly 'wet' with about Rs. 400 assessment. From this, I hope, the public will judge whether I was anxious to save property by payment of 'kist.'

I hear that the authorities are distributing leaflets in the villages alleging that I have paid 'kist' for my lands. It is needless to state that suppression of the real facts with the result of misleading the public does very little credit to the sense of justice and fairplay expected of a body like the Publicity Bureau or the abovementioned authorities concerned with the collection of revenue.

ALLEGATION AGAINST NO-TAX LEADERS

KONDA VENKATAPIAH'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

With reference to the statement regarding payment of *kists* by some leaders of the "non-tax campaign" in Guntur and other places, Mr. Konda Venkatappiah writes denying that he has paid "kists" for his lands in areas where payment had been suspended under the resolution passed by the Guntur District Congress Committee at its meeting at Ponnur, but admits that for lands in Guntur, the "kist" has been paid by his brother who is a joint "pattadar" with him as Guntur taluq has not been included in the resolution referred to above.

'NO-TAX' ARRANGEMENTS

IN GUNTUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

Srijut Santhanam, M.A., B.L., disobeyed order under section 144 at a public meeting in Trichinopoly. He had a brilliant academical career but joined Non-Cooperation, gave up practice and worked strenuously in organising in the southern districts. The orders against others are expected.

Civil Disobedience arrangements are progressing and a peaceful atmosphere prevails. No-Tax Enquiry Committee is completing its tour in Guntur District and the final report is expected on the 9th instant.

CHAURI CHAURA AFFAIR

LEADERS ARRIVE AT GORAKHPUR

ENQUIRY WORK BEGUN.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee wires from Gorakhpur, dated February 8th:—

Maulana Azadsubhani, Devidass Gandhi, Jagjivan Lall, Pt, Chandrakant Malaviy and Keshav Deo have arrived and the work has commenced.

CHAURI CHAURI DISTURBANCE.

"ANOTHER NANKANA TRAGEDY."

Mr. Devidas Gandhi wires from Gorakhpur under date February 8th:—

"Just returned from Chauri Chauri with Pt. Chandrakant. Malaviya. The facts as stated in the Government communique though mainly correct is misleading in some respects. Making sufficient allowance of the peculiar circumstances, doubtless the Nankana tragedy is repeated, frustrating the highest hopes. We owe our safety to timely help.

The Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Magistrate, Maulana Sobhani who are here will continue to be present till necessary arrangements are made.

I saw the Collector whose restraining influence has prevented horrors. He refuses to allow us to go in the interior of the District. All possible attempts are made to relieve situation."

VICEROY'S REPLY TO MAHATMA.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY LOST.

ASSEMBLY'S WEAKNESS HELPS BUREAUCRACY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Lord Reading has chivalrously taken up the gauntlet thrown by Mahatma Gandhi. It is a decision which every Indian patriot deeply deplores. The spirit of compromise underlying the Mahatmajee's letter has been lost sight of, even by the shrewdest statesman at the helm of affairs. The portentous communique by which the Viceroy has answered Mahatma Gandhi's letter, reveals a singular want of sagacity and foresight on the part of the advisers of Lord Reading. The meeting of the Executive Council, held on Saturday evening, obviously considered the challenge, and the answer was issued in the form of a communique at a very late hour last night. There have evidently been considerable discussions in the Cabinet and it is to be regretted that their deliberations could only result in a communique which is at best a condensed summary of Sir William Vincent's speech in that notoriously infructuous debate on Mr. Iswar Saran's resolution.

YIELDING TO WIRE-PULLING.

Mr. Gandhi's letter was also the main subject of conversation for the last two days, among non-official circles, where the opinion had been expressed that it was an ingenious attempt on the part of the Mahatma to throw on the head of the Government the consequences, possible and probable, of the campaign of non-payment of taxes, which he would launch on the 12th instant. Some others took it as a climb-down, but only a very few could really understand the object of the Mahatma, who is actuated, more than anybody else, by a desire to give every opportunity to the bureaucracy to admit its mistakes and retrace its steps. However, the attitude of Government has been made clear, and this sets at rest those who have been indulging in hopes of a Round Table Conference. The Government honestly believe that they are in the right, and that Mahatma Gandhi is in the wrong. The future alone will decide this point, but, meanwhile, the fact cannot be ignored that if the Assembly had not yielded to official wire-pullings and appeals to sentiment on the Iswar Saran Day, and if the members had shown even half the grit displayed recently by Bengal and Bihar the bureaucracy would not have been emboldened to call Mahatma Gandhi's movement "seditious and revolutionary", and that it must be met with "sternness and severity." But such an attitude was not in their nature, and they have, therefore, allowed themselves to be a party not only to the lawless repression that has been going on in the country in the name of law and order but also to "stern and severe" measures that are going to be taken in the near future.

UGLY RUMOURS.

The political sky is certainly overcast with clouds, and there have already started rumours of various sorts. Government seem to be absolutely sure that Mahatma Gandhi is going to fail in the battle that he intends to wage. The sad news from Gorakhpur about the attack on a certain police station has considerably strengthened the Government in their conviction. The need for caution and non-violence is greater now than at any other time. People in Delhi cannot understand the real conditions in Bardoli or in Guntur, but whatever they be it seems essential that those who start Civil Disobedience should be made aware of the dangers ahead. No doubt righteousness and justice are on their side, but it cannot be forgotten that prudence and foresight are also the requisite conditions of success. Considerable apprehensions do exist in the heart of responsible people here, as to the turn which the coming few days will take. Let the Non-Cooperators proceed with their work, but let not even a spark of violence be allowed to ignite the official mind which is obviously decided as to the march of events.

NORTHCLIFFE SENSATION.

The Northcliffe sensation has not come to an end. The support which some of the leading British journals have given to his views, has been raking up the subject now and then, but Moslem opinion is decidedly against the solution suggested. The Hon. Mr. Bhargri, one of the leaders of the Mahomedan community, has allowed me to express his views which are frankly against his Lordship's proposal. As one who has been ceaselessly striving for an honourable settlement he is loath to say anything which might have an adverse effect, but he wants to tell the Government forthwith, what loyal Mahomedans such as he claim, to think. He says:—"The Khilafat grievance is unquestionably the crux of the problem, on the complete and rapid settlement of which mainly rests the settlement of the whole impasse." But I hasten to dispel the idea, wherever it exists, that the other two issues, specially that of a more substantial share in the Government of the country which have precipitated the situation can be light-heartedly ignored, or that the British can retain ascendency over India by playing one community against the other. If Great Britain wants to retain India for India's good and the good of the Commonwealth, then the only way is to approach all the issues involved in a spirit of genuine goodwill, sympathy and trust, with a view to vindicating justice and unredeemed pledges, and march the country on the lines of continued progress and unbroken prosperity.

STRIKE SITUATION.

CAUSES OF LABOUR UNREST.

PLIGHT OF SWEEPERS.

The strike situation in the city has not improved. If anything it has got worse. More sweepers have joined yesterday's strikers. The Trade Union Officials are doing their best to find a *via media* between the men's demands and the Commissioner's concessions. Some men have been either ejected, or attempted to be ejected from their rooms. The mill strike too remains. The position is unchanged.

There have been rumours since some time past of impending Labour troubles in the city, but so far they have not materialised to a very great extent. Here and there, strikes there have been, showing that there is great discontent among the labourers in the city, but the colossal strike of the type of 1919 has not yet fortunately been repeated since that year. Not that the wages are high and Labour is satisfied, but powerful influences are at work, all to the good, to prevent the men from taking any hasty and ill-advised steps, which while doing them no good, owing to the unorganised condition of Labour in this country, bring in their train untold suffering and loss to the poor. During the last two or three weeks there has been an epidemic of strikes in Bombay, mainly affecting the mills. Even here, only a part of the men employed have gone on strike. The ball was set rolling by the China Mill and taken up by the Bombay United. Fortunately, peace was restored in both the places, by the efforts of the officers of the Trade Union Congress. The Kasturchand Mills at Dadar is the one Mill remaining now. Here the mill employs about 500 to 700 men in the weaving Department and the demand of the men has been mentioned in these columns. The men contend that as far back as October 1, 1921, they were paid fair wages, but since then there has been a change in the policy of the mill. The advantages they were getting from the mill have now been withheld from them, and the men ascribe their trouble to their officers. It is stated that the mill is now manufacturing Khadi and the men are paid three pies per lb. against almost double the amount paid in other mills, such as the Textile, the Century, and the Tatas. This manufacture of Khadi has brought down their income considerably and the utmost the men can make after a day's hard labour is said to amount to about 8 to 10 as. per loom per day and each man is in charge of two looms. It will, thus, be seen that the men's earnings have been reduced to a great extent. They say that the average income of a man now amounts to about 14 annas per day. Whether the figures which the men have supplied are correct or not, it cannot be gain said that the grievances are genuine. The men have asked to be paid off as they intend to try their fortunes elsewhere. The mill had promised to make payments yesterday, and no doubt the men have been discharged, their wages being fully paid.

WOES OF SWEEPERS.

Now comes the Municipal sweepers' strike. The sweeper, while he is the most neglected human being in ordinary times, is nevertheless among the most important. On his the health of the city depends, particularly in big cities like Bombay. With the talk of an influenza epidemic again sweeping over India and taking its human toll by the million, it is unfortunate that there should have been a strike at this particular time. Influenza is already creating a havoc in the West, but let it be remembered that West is not East. There are about two thousand sweepers now on strike these men must not be mistaken for scavengers. The work of the strikers is to sweep the roads, the gulleys between the houses, and keep the city clean generally by removing the garbage. So far the Fort and one or two other wards have not been affected,—but it might be only temporarily. No one knows when they too will go on strike.

The strike began on the 6th February when the men left their work between the hours of 6 and 10 in the morning. The strike was not sudden, for the men had sent in two applications to the Municipal Commissioner for an increase in their wages. All the reply they have received by now is a notice asking them to be satisfied. According to the rules under which the men are employed they have to give two months' notice before leaving their work, but they are an ignorant lot and they do not know what they do when they sign their "ndenture." They have to put their thumb mark to a piece of paper before they contract to work under the Municipal Corporation. In most cases, therefore, the men are unaware of their legal liability; perhaps they might have a hazy notion that they would be put into the jail, but it is after all a hazy notion. What are the demands of the men and the women? They ask that the men should be paid at the rate of Rs. 30 per month, and the women at Rs. 25. In the case of the former the increase will amount to Rs. 7 per month, and the latter proportionately. The rent in the Municipal chawls comes to annas 8 per month, per room. Recently a provident fund has been started for these people which is of no immediate help, considering the low wages earned by the sweepers. The demands, individually, are not very high, although in the aggregate they amount to a large sum. Although the Municipaly does possess powers, they must not be used light-heartedly to coerce a class of wage-earners who, with the greatest difficulty, can make both ends meet. They must not be exercised in the case of men who are fighting for their legistimate rights, and, even in these days of repression, strikes have not been declared illegal. The Trades Union Congress has already pointed out in its memorandum to the Government the dangers of such powers and the warning given by that Congress is fully justified.

TYPICAL INSTANCES OF EJECTMENTS.

It has been stated time and often, that mill labourers are unwilling to live in the mill chawls. This statement is met by the men saying that their living in chawls belonging to the mills is taken advantage of by the owners to coerce them. The sweepers' case is an instance in point. The Municipal Executive have tried to eject some of these sweepers out of their rooms and that at night. On the night of Tuesday it is stated by the men, the Superintendent in charge of sweepers went to the chawls of these men and distributed notices, an English translation of which has already appeared in these columns. The following incident happened at Umerkhadi. An officer came there about 6 a.m., had the belongings from one of the rooms removed, and the men and women were asked to get out of the room. The room was thus emptied of everything. In another case the bhangis entered the room of another man and wanted the room to be vacated. But this was resisted. In a third case, at midnight, a European officer came and kicked the door with his booted foot. The door was opened. Men and women were sleeping inside and they were all asked to vacate the room at once, on pain of the goods being thrown into the streets. The occupants, however, refused to do anything.

The men have been quiet, they gather together on the maidan, their usual rendezvous, from morning till evening, and disperse quietly.

"THE TRUE FACTS"

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner writes under date February 8th:—

"As it is desirable that the public should be informed of the true facts, the following note is sent for publication:—

On the morning of 6th February some sixty per cent of the Municipal scavengers struck work.

On the 22nd of January they had written to the Conservency Superintendent asking for the "restoration of the grain allowance" and complaining that they received no credit for their loyalty in remaining at work during the recent riots. The letter was subscribed "All Begarees and Cart Drivers" and no names or marks were appended. They also complained generally that their wages were insufficient.

The headmen and the reputed authors of the letter were interviewed by the Conservancy Superintendent, and informed that in view of the recent substantial increase granted in their pay no further increase could be considered.

On 27th January a similar letter, again subscribed "All Bigarris" without any names, was addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. This letter asked for a favourable reply within 2 days, or failing this, that the petitioners might be paid the wages due to them so that they might return to their native country.

This letter was sent to the Conservancy Superintendent with instructions that he should see the headmen and the authors of the letter and inform them that no further increase could be granted.

From the following summary of the wages paid since 1912 it will be seen that the grain allowance has never been abolished, and that under the name of "extraordinary allowance," a sum equivalent to the War allowance and grain compensation paid in 1919 is still added to the monthly wages:—

PAY OF SCAVENGER MEN.

	Monthly Pay.	Grain Compensation.	Extra-ordinary or War Allowance.	Monthly Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	10-8-0	Nil.	Nil.	10-8-0
1914-15	11-0-0	1-8-0	Nil.	12-8-0
1915-16	12-0-0	1-8-0	Nil.	13-8-0
1918-19	12-0-0	1-8-0	3-8-0	17-0-0
1920-21	18-0-0	Nil	5-0-0	23-0-0

The figures show that since 1912 the pay of the scavenger men has been more than doubled. The latest increase of six rupees in the monthly pay was only sanctioned at the end of August 1920, and a strike for a further increase has thus occurred within a period of less than 18 months after the last settlement.

In addition to the wage of Rs. 23 per month, the Municipality provides quarters at a monthly rental of eight annas per bigarri, and has recently completed a number of new chawls for their accommodation.

Four bigarris, sharing a room, thus pay two rupees per month only as compared with the sum of not less than seven rupees which they would have to pay for the same accommodation elsewhere.

Under the Provident Scheme sanctioned by the Corporation, Municipal servants including scavengers, may contribute to the Provident Fund any sum not exceeding one-sixteenth of their pay. The Municipality contributes an equal amount and on retirement every Municipal servant will receive twice the amount of his contribution plus interest.

The scavengers are better off than other menials in the employ of the Municipality and public bodies and private firms in Bombay in that their pay—Rs. 23 p.m. that of peons and choukidars, etc., while minimum—is no less than, for example, they are provided with quarters at a cheap rate whereas the peons etc. are not so provided.

"FALL IN COST OF LIVING".

Since August 1920, when a substantial addition to their pay was made, the cost of living, has fallen perceptibly. The scavengers are about 4,500 in number, so that any addition to their pay involves a cost of about half a lakh per year per rupee; but every increase given involves a similar increase in the pay of some twelve to 13 thousand menials of various kinds, and, therefore, the increase of rupees seven p.m. which they are said to be demanding would involve an addition to the Municipal wages bill of no less than Rs. 10 lakhs per year, as well as corresponding increases in all other public and private institutions in Bombay, and would, thus, add very heavily to the general cost of living in the City as well as involving additional taxation to the extent of an increase in the general tax of it."

INDIAN STUDENT ENQUIRY.

ARRANGEMENT TO FACILITATE WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 8.

While there is no intention or desire to get round the refusal of grant by Legislative Assembly for the extension of Indian student enquiry to India, Lord Lytton's appointment provides an opportunity for personal discussion with four members of the Committee who have already returned to India, or who could not defer their departure at the time of refusal of vote. The majority of members will shortly be completing drafting of the report, and Lord Lytton will be given a measure of discretionary power to meet the views of his colleagues in India on the points of detail, while it will be open to them to write reservations or dissents if an agreement is not reached.

AVOIDING DELAY.

The arrangement will at least save protracted correspondence and a long delay in the issue of the report. The Government of India have cordially concurred with the suggestion that Lord Lytton should be accompanied on deputation by Mr. Robert Edwin Field, Assistant Principal, a Clerk at the Office of the High Commissioner for India, and one of the Committee's secretaries, for the purpose of co-ordination and rapid completion of work.

Lord Lytton goes for two or three weeks to Calcutta, and will meet his colleagues of the Committee when he goes to Darjeeling.

WARTIME RAILWAY IN IRAQ

TO BE HANDED OVER TO GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 8.

It is officially stated that railways built in Iraq during the war are at present being valued by a representative of the Disposal Commission with a view to handing them over to the Iraq Government which may possibly be prepared either to sell or lease the railways to a private company.

POPE'S CORONATION

TO TAKE PLACE ON 12TH INST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 8.

Rome.—The Pope has renewed the appointment of Cardinal Gasparri as Papal Secretary of State. The Pope's coronation will take place on February 12th.

PROSPECTS OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. at 1 a.m., Feb. 9.

Capt. Guest, Secretary of State for Air, presiding over the Imperial Air Conference at the Guildhall to-day, said that the prospect of commercial success of aviation in Europe could not be realised for many years. The outlook however, from an Imperial viewpoint was extremely bright. They must concentrate their efforts on distances which could not be bridged except by air, notably England to India.

BENGAL IRON COMPANY DEBENTURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Feb. 9.

Underwriters of the Bengal Iron Company debentures have to take up fortyfive per cent of the guaranted amount. The reason is attributed in some quarters to unfavourable news from India.

STRIKERS DEMAND REPUBLIC!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 8.

Johannesburg.—A meeting of 3,000 strikers has demanded a Republic.

DEATH OF SIR ALFRED BIRD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Feb. 9.

Sir Alfred Bird M.P. was knocked down and killed by a motorcar in Piccadilly today, after attending a reception of Coalition leaders.

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU

A cable has been received by the Trade Union Officials here that a deputation, consisting of representatives of the British Trades Union and the Workers' Welfare League of India, saw Mr. Montagu in connection with the proposed legislation—Trades Union legislation and the Workmen's Compensation Act, etc. The deputation emphasised the necessity of introducing legislation legalising peaceful picketing and granting full permission to Trades Union officials on the same lines as the proposals made by the Indian Trades Union Congress. They also stated in connection with the Workmen's Compensation, building trade should be asked to pay a full year's average earning to the injured workmen. It is understood that Mr. Montagu is referring the matter to Lord Reading.

BARDOLI'S PREPARATIONS.

MAHATMA ISSUING LEAFLETS.

(From our Special Representative.)

BARDOLI, Feb. 7.

Monday was the day of silence for Mahatmaji. He observes complete silence on the day and generally does much writing work for the "Young India" and the "Nav Jivan." Mr. Vithalbhai Patel arrived at Bardoli in the morning. Mr. Andrews was clad in khadi having a short dhotie, a Khadi shirt and leather *chappals*. He went direct to Gandhiji from the station and talked to him for about 3 hours. I cannot say discussed with Gandhiji for the latter was not talking but was putting questions when necessary in writing. In the afternoon Mr. Andrews visited a few villages in the taluka only to have an idea of the village non-co-operation and Satyagraha activities. He left for Bombay by the evening train. Mr. Vithalbhai is staying on.

A DAILY LEAFLET.

Mahatmaji is thinking of issuing a daily leaflet or *patrika* everyday in Gujerati to be distributed among the people of Bardoli taluka The first of these was published yesterday in the course of which he states, addressing the Bardoli people:

"You and I have taken over our shoulders no small responsibilities. You have lifted the burden of the whole country. You want to stand at the top in the test.

With a view to make the greatest sacrifice you are unsparingly devoting yourselves to self-purification.

Only a short time back I learnt that the children of the "untouchables" are admitted in eighteen national schools. I was much delighted to hear the news. As long as there is a single national school without the children of the "untouchables" the resolution of the Conference cannot be said to have been accomplished.

Similarly a spinning wheel must be introduced in every house. No non-co-operating man or woman can use any other sort of cloth excepting hand spun and handwoven khadi.

I hope not a single thoughtful man of Bardoli would pay revenue. Well may the Government confiscate property, demand *chothai* or sell away the cattle. We have, at least got to suffer this much."

He, proceeding, says that everyone should be prepared to forfeit all property. But a staunch believer in Swaraj must have confidence that as soon as Swaraj is won the property would be restored. He concludes by saying "our very struggle is based upon self-confidence and so we should confide in God. May you all get that confidence."

MR. NANALAL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Nanalal Kavi had moved in more than half a dozen villages of Bardoli and had presided over an Antyaj Parishad. On my requesting him to state what he thought of Bardoli's preparations Mr. Nanalal said that of all the places he had moved—and they were Anad, Nadiad, Surat, Ahmedabad,—Bardoli undoubtedly stands beyond comparison in the progress it has made in many directions. He was favourably impressed by the farmers of Bardoli and expressed that women's awakening was a sound factor in the movement. The soil he said, was rich and reminded him of the most fertile garden land. He said that in the course of his visit to a village when women of that place were questioned how they would behave when their husbands would be arrested and imprisoned replied that they would follow them quite readily. He mentioned three causes for the incomparable advance made by Bardoli which are striking to the imagination of all workers on this part.

First.—In almost every village there are men who had been to South Africa and are acquainted with the South African struggle of Passive Resistance.

Second.—There are a good many many people in the taluka who actually took part in the Struggle and were acquainted with Gandhibhai. They have prepared healthy atmosphere in the villages and made people familiar with the nature and possible results of the sufferings.

Third.—He spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the work and energy of three men of Bardoli namely Messrs. Kalyanji and Kunverji Mehta and Dayalji Desai. He was of the opinion that the Ashrams for students that these gentlemen were conducting in Surat brought them in close contact with Bardoli farmers and convinced them of their unselfish motives.

MORE CALCUTTA ARRESTS.

70 ON TUESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Congress volunteers, accompanied by some Indian ladies, went out in procession to-day. The police arrested about 70 men.

GODHRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Feb. 6.

Municipal elections of the Godhra Municipality is to be held on the 15th inst. There is a keen competition in all the five wards. It is natural that the Reform League men would try their best to defeat Non-Co-operationist candidates. A very keen competition is seen in Ward No. 1, in which the civil station and police lines are situated. that the Superintendent of Police gone to the length of issuing orders to the effect that those who would vote for a Non-co-operator would be severely dealt with.

Dr. Maneklal, a staunch Non-co-operator and a candidate in the Ward No. 1, has written to the Superintendent requesting him to let him know whether the rumour was a fact.

MAULANA A K. AZAD'S HEALTH.

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The complaint of an attack of dysentery of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad is removed. Now there are only signs of weakness.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REJOINDER.

(Continued from previous page.)

man will do the latter even if he has to be kept standing in stocks for days and nights as a Bengal schoolmaster is reported to have been.

For the sake of the dignity of human nature I trust that Lord Reading and his draughtsmen do not know the facts that I have adduced or, being carried away by their belief in the infallibility of their employees, refuse to believe in the statements which the public regard as God's truth. If there is the slightest exaggeration in the statements that I have made I shall as publicly withdraw them and apologize for them as I am making them now, but as it is I undertake to prove the substance of every one of these charges if not the very letter, and much more of them before any impartial tribunal of men or women unconnected with the Government. I invite Pandit Malaviyaji and those who are performing the thankless task of securing a Round Table Conference to form an impartial commission to investigate these charges by which I stand or fall.

It is the physical and brutal ill-treatment of humanity which has made many of my co-workers and myself impatient of life itself, and in the face of these things I do not wish to take public time by dealing in detail with what I mean by abuse of the common law of the country, but I cannot help correcting the misimpression which is likely to be created in connection with the Bombay disorders. Disgraceful and deplorable as they were, let it be remembered that of the 53 persons who lost their lives over 45 were Non-Co-operators or their sympathisers the hooligans, and of the 400 wounded, to be absolutely on the safe side, over 350 were also derived from the same class. I do not complain. The Non-Co-operators and the friendly hooligans got what they deserved. They began the violence—they reaped the reward. Let it also not be forgotten that with all deference to the Bombay Government it was Non-Co-operators, ably assisted by Independents and Co-operators, who brought peace out of that chaos of the two days following the fateful 17th.

I must totally deny the imputation that "the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was confined to associations the majority of the members of which had habitually indulged in violence and intimidation." The prisons of India to-day hold some of the most inoffensive men and hardly any who have either resorted to violence or intimidation and who are convicted under that law. Abundant proof can be produced in support of this statement as also of the statement of the fact that almost wherever meetings have been broken up there was absolutely no risk of violence.

The Government of India deny that the Viceroy had laid down upon the apology of the Ali Brothers the civilised policy of non-interference with the non-violent activities of Non-Co-operators. I am extremely sorry for this repudiation. The very part of the communique reproduced in the reply is in my opinion sufficient proof that the Government did not intend to interfere with such activities. The Government did not wish it to be inferred that "speeches promoting disaffection of a less violent character were not an offence against the law." I have never stated that breach of any law was not to be an offence against it, but I have stated, as I repeat now, that it was not the intention of the Government then to prosecute for non-violent activities although they might amount to a technical breach of the law.

CONDITIONS OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

As to conditions of the Conference the Government reply evidently omits to mention the two words "and otherwise" after the words 'Calcutta speech," in my letter. I repeat that the terms as I could gather from "the Calcutta speech and otherwise" were nearly the same that were mentioned in the resolutions of the Malaviya Conference. What are called unlawful activities of the N.-C.O. party being a reply to the notifications of the Government would have ceased automatically with the withdrawal of those notifications, because the formation of volunteer corps and public meetings would not be unlawful activities after the withdrawal of the offending notifications. Even while the negotiations were going on in Calcutta the discharge of Fatwa prisoners was asked for, and I can only repeat what I have said elsewhere that if it is disloyal to say that Military or any service under the existing system of Government is a sin against God and humanity I fear that such disloyalty must continue.

The Government communique does me a cruel wrong by imputing to me a desire that the proposed Round Table Conference should be called "merely to register" my "decrees." I did state in order to avoid any misunderstanding the Congress demands as I feel I was in duty bound in as clear terms as possible. No Congressman could approach any Conference without making his position clear. I expected the ordinary courtesy of not considering me or any Congressman to be impervious to reason and argument. It is open to anybody to convince me that the demands of the Congress regarding the Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj are wrong or unreasonable, and I would certainly retrace my steps and so far as I am concerned, rectify the wrong. The Government of India know that such has been always my attitude.

The communique strongly enough says that the demands set forth in my Manifesto are even larger than those of the Working Committee. I claim that they fall far below the demands of the Working Committee, for what I now ask against total suspension of Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character is merely the stoppage of ruthless repression, the release of prisoners convicted under it and a clear declaration of policy. The demands of the Working Committee included a Round Table Conference. In my Manifesto I have not asked for a Round Table Conference at all. It is true that this waiving of a Round Table Conference does not proceed from any expedience, but it is a confession of present weakness. I freely recognise that unless India becomes saturated with the spirit of non-violence and generates disciplined strength that can only come from non-violence she cannot enforce her demands, and it is for that reason that I now consider that the first thing for the people to do is to secure a reversal of this mad repression and then to concentrate upon more complete organization and more construction, and here again the communique does me an injustice by merely stating that Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character will be postponed until the opportunity is given to the imprisoned leaders of reviewing the whole situation after their discharge, and by conveniently omitting to mention the following concluding sentences of my letter:—

"If the Government make the requested declaration I shall regard it as an honest desire on its part to give effect to public opinion and shall therefore have no hesitation in advising the country to be engaged in further moulding public opinion without violent restraint from either side and trust to its working to secure thefulfilment of its unalterable demands. Aggressive Civil Disobedience in that case will be taken up only when the Government departs from its policy of strictest neutrality or refuses to yield to clearly expressed opinion of the vast majority of the people of India."

I venture to claim extreme reasonableness and moderation for the above presentation of the case.

THE ALTERNATIVE BEFORE PEOPLE.

The alternative before the people therefore is not, as the communique concludes, "between lawlessness with all its disastrous consequences on the one hand and on the other the maintenance of those principles which lie at the root of all civilised Governments. "Mass Civil Disobedience," it adds, "is fraught with such danger to the State that it must be met with sternness and severity." The choicebefore the people is Mass Civil Disobedience with all its undoubted dangers and lawless repression of lawful activities of the people. I hold that it is impossible for anybody of self-respecting men for fear of unknown dangers, to sit still and do nothing effective whilst looting of property and assaulting of innocent men are going on all over the country in the name of law and order.

M. K. GANDHI.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

From the Big Brother.

The reader will appreciate the following letter from Maulana Shaukat Ali to his son:—

Karachi 21-1-22.

My Dear Boy,

Thanks for your letter. It did my heart good to see that both Amy and you are not idle and doing your bit in this great war. It is an honour to serve in such a good cause. I want every one of our family to do his or her utmost. Not only men but even women and girls must prepare themselves to undergo every kind of discomfort. I am living next door to the female ward and I often wish either mother or Amy or any woman worker was there to lift up these sisters of ours. There is only a wall between, and they can hear us. The one result has been that hearing my *Azan* they have started saying prayers.

We get news in the jail also and know everything that passes outside. I am glad that the fate of this R. T. Conference is settled and our course is now clear. We have done all we could for peace, but this God-forsaken Government does not want it nor desire it. They are doomed and God means to punish them through us—weak, miserable mortals though we are.

Give my love to Shahid and Abid. I am sure in Maulana (Abdul Bari) Saheb's hands their education would be safe. Ask how far they are progressing. Abid must really work hard to finish the holy Koran soon. Take care of your health. A man in weak health cannot make a good soldier of God.

I am writing this on an important subject. Please show it to Mahatmaji. I am afraid he does not know the conditions in Indian jails. Of course, men of our position have an easy time as no man dares to treat us very badly, but pin-pricks are there daily and every rule is interpreted against us. They would like to do more but dare not. It is our other worker who are made to suffer humiliating conditions and their interest we must issue clear instructions to our workers so that when they are inside the jail, they come with some definite knowledge and instructions. Our duties and work do not end when we are sent to jail. One part is done and then the other begins. Be cheerful. Through suffering and supreme courage we must show to this Government that they are dealing with no soft, demoralized people, but with men fired with a new courage to free their faith and country once for all. It we accept tamely all the humiliating conditions we encourage them to go on. To a certain extent it is useful to give them rope so that they may throw away the mask of nobility and virtue they had put on. They will show themselves in their natural nakedness and dirtiness both of heart and soul I would suggest that all workers be told beforehand about the following:—

(1) They must be courteous to all especially to their fellow prisoners and Indian warders who are weak and helpless and made to do dirty work. We must lift them up and give them real courage and teach them patriotism and discipline. Along with this we must have full confidence in ourselves and in our capacity for suffering.

(2) We must ask for clean food, clothing and bedding. But this is the least important thing in my opinion. The more important things come later.

(3) We must do as much work as we can easily accomplish without detriment to our health. If forced to do more than our strength or circumstances permit we can really retaliate by refusing to work, the only weapon in our hands. It is a strong weapon and so has to be used carefully. This weapon can always bring the jail people to their senses, but it is not easy to wield it. We must cheerfully face the penalties and through suffering defeat them. Hunger strike is another weapon; it is very weak and Moslems cannot use it. It only weakens our health while we must realy get strong here, both physically and spiritually. *We must teach this Government, both outside the jail and inside of it, that it cannot coerce or force us to do things against our wishes.* At the same time we must not shirk work or show that we are not capable of bearing hardships. There are some very humiliating practices which we *must* refuse to perform:—

(*a*) Every evening all clothes are taken off and only in a little slip we show that we have not concealed anything in our groins.

(*b*) Jail parade, where you are made to do things which kill self-respect and in the name of discipline, humiliate you.

(*c*) Paying the call of nature with many people round about you and a warder watching you and so forth.

(*d*) *Azan* must be openly said by each 5 times daily at prayer time. They objected to my calling *Azan* but I smiled and told the Superintendent that he should never expect such a thing from me and should not even mention them. He kept quiet. The result is that now nearly four times more people say their prayers than before and *Azan* the beautiful is heard in four places daily. Of course we must see that no violence is used. Tell our great chief that non-violence is maintained by prisoners also. They love and respect us and I think will obey us cheerfully. The Superintendent thinks that if all political prisoners were like me his life would be happy. I never complain, never ask for anything, and I am always laughing and singing.

Love to you. (Sd.) S. A.

P. S. We are all in excellent health. Mohamed Ali, Doctor, and Pirsaheb live on one side and meet together daily, but we brothers are not allowed to see each other even when ill. Isn't it funny? We were to be transferred but somehow it did not come off. They can always interfere in our work by ordering transfers from jail to jail. It is for this reason that I have suggested uniform instructions from Mahatmaji so that our young workers may know what to do in the situation manfully. Personally I look upon myself as a soldier fighting in trenches and so neither ask for anything nor complain. The enemy may do his worst. I will do my best to come out the winner. He will use violence and I will draw on the reserve fund of my patience and courage. When the fight starts in grim earnest, we too will create non-violent troubles, so that the enemy will be in a fix what to do. They would not be in a hurry to send us to jail. In the meantime, I have taken advantage of the diet and am starting. I have reduced my weight by 40 lbs. am feeling strong and well, and have finished two readings in Koranesharif. My *Azan* is heard all over the jail. The jail population is uncommonly clever and wants to keep fully in touch with the national movement. The majority are Moslems here. We receive great kindness from all the Hindu subordimates who are extremely good. I work, prav and sing, and sleep for solid 9 hours daily. Poor Mahatmaji must envy this holiday. Love to all. Be brave and never boast to do more than you can accomplish. Work hard.

(Sd.) S. A.

I do not think that I need add anything to the letter by way of supplementary instructions. Besides laying down the instructions, it serves another useful purpose. It sets at rest all doubts as to the Brothers' attitude. I know that they are not implacable. They are most reasonable but, thank God, they are also firm. They will yield not an inch out of *their* weakness. they will yield everything to reason. Being God-fearing they are capable of entering into their opponents' real difficulties. Given perfect sincerity in the opponent and readiness to do the acknowledge the wrong, no opponent need fear or distrust them. But to think of placating Mussalmans without placating the Brothers is to attempt to ignore Islam in India.

Frightfulness in Meerut.

Kazi Bashiruddin Ahmed, Secretary District Khilafat Committee writes:—

"I should have written to you earlier about the Meerut happenings, but having been confined to bed for the last one month and having known no rest, I was unable to do so. Even now I am dictating this letter from my bed of illness. Both the District and Town Congress Secretaries were arrested on the 15th January, 1922, and it is just probable that the true facts may not have reached you as yet.

"Civil disobedience, so far as it only related to the Volunteer Corps, was started here on the 12th instant. The local Government officers did nothing for the first two or three days. But on the 15th Jan. 1922, they adopted new tactics. On the day in question, 25 volunteers were sent in batches of five each so as to avoid big gatherings of people. The police gathered *en masse* and began to belabour the passers-by in the street with their batons. Mounted and armed police also took part in beating the innocent people. There was absolutely no crowd; only a few people had gathered to watch the volunteers but were dispersed by force. The mounted police felled people by their horses. All this commenced from an early part of the day, about 10 or 11 a.m. and lasted till 3 p.m. Several people got their heads broken. At that hour (3 p.m.) the work of the volunteers, which consisted only of requests to use Swadeshi clothes and the enlistment of volunteers, was stopped by the Secretary.

"After half an hour the police raided the Congress and Khilafat offices; a few papers were taken only from the Congress office but nothing objectionable was found in the Khilafat office. Some people standing before the offices were again mercilessly beaten.

"Then the D. S. P. accompanied by the Inspector and the Kotwal of the City came to my room and asked me about the enlistment of the volunteers. My reply to them was that if they asked me officially then they should have to get that information themselves, but if, being Indians, they asked me non-officially, I had nothing to conceal from them. In spite of the promise that the matter was non-official, they used it against B. Joti Prashad in his case and will probably use it soon against myself. So far as I am concerned, I have nothing to complain, but it has pained me deeply that by an indirect way my true-speaking should have been used against my friend B. Joti Parshad.

"The Police who were accompanied by two military officers and two Kabulis whose grand-father took shelter in India, came and stood at the gate of my house. This and the news of my probable arrest attracted a few people who again were beaten. The Police gathered in full strength before the Kotwali, which is adjacent to my house, and as in the earlier part of the day, were bent on misobief. Some people who had gathered on the open roof of a shop threw one or two bricks at the police. But absolutely no attempt was made to arrest them at that time and there is to-day reason to suspect that they were there through the connivance of the Police. After giving ample time to those people to escape, the police went upon the roof and descended in an adjoining mosque where they again beat the people who were engaged in prayers. After that the police lost their heads and beat every one whom they could lay their hands on. Very interesting was the case of a person who while being beaten repeatedly shouted that he was a member of the Intelligence Dept.—'Khufia Ka Admi Hun,' but no heed was taken of him.

"The police were out for frightfulness and terrorisation but I am very glad to inform you that all this illegal activity ended in merely strengthening the people. The two Kabulis signalized themselves by beating on the back persons whom the police had taken hold of. They carried revolvers and waved them in the faces of all and sundry and especially towards me. I told them to shoot me if they wished. These gentlemen were also responsible for a huge amount of filthy abuse. The boil in my thigh had prevented me from walking, but I had limped up to the road as I could not rest while the people were being beaten.

"I returned to my room which is only a few yards away from the road, when to all appearances the whole thing was over. But scarcely had I reached my bed when 25-30 policemen rushed into my room and belaboured Mr. Aftab Omar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, and a few other gentlemen who had come to see me and were sitting there, broke my lamps, medicine phials, etc. I appealed to their reason and they grew calm. At that moment the Kotwal came in and took them away. This personal attack on me in my house is another example of the method of frightfulness with which the police wishes to crush the spirit of the people. The police themselves were also guilty of throwing bricks at the passers-by and I received one on my leg which has made walking a little more difficult.

"None of us minds in the least this slight inconvenience and we are ready for civil disobedience as ever before. I have not written this letter to you by way of complaint, but only to show and assure you that the public was most calm and took the beating cheerfully. Thank God, I can honestly say that not one non-cooperator broke his pledge that day. When we are out to destroy the present system of Government, we must put up with foul and unfair fight on their side. As mentioned before, the city is quite calm and the work is going on enthusiastically. We are quite strong and you may fully depend on our strength."

"It is not without deep grief that I reproduce this letter and the one that follows. I feel humiliated and ashamed to find that human nature can stoop so low I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements of my correspondents.

My advice to all these brave co-workers is 'abide by your pledge of non-violence; forgive the persecutors; they are evidently mad; they do not know what they are doing; never mind the abusive language; it fouls the utterer, not the unwilling listener; the assaults do injure our bodies, but they can only do us good if we can only bear them manfully and without resentment. For me this exhibition of unmanly lawlessness on the part of the police is one more proof of the corrupt nature of the system. Barbarism has been cultivated and human nature deliberately degraded for the sake of sustaining power, usurped in the commercial interest of a minority intent upon exploiting and draining this poor country which I fondly believe was once rich in men and material.

Inhumanity in Benares

Here is the substance of a telegram that was to be sent from Benares, but which was returned by the telegraph office as objectionable:—

"Authorities beating and sending people naked home in cold midnight; foul abuse and obscene jokes with boy volunteers. Patriots should afford relief in this direction before talking of conference or compromise."

The reader will note the stinging rebuke to the 'patriots' for thinking of conferences and compromises whilst such inhumanities are being perpetrated. The facts briefly set forth in the telegram are supplemented with details in a covering letter, but I am not free as yet to give them. Professor Kirpalani, who is the instigator of the wire, is himself in his jail taking measures that may result in the cessation of the degrading inhumanities described in the telegram.

For those who are outside jails the course is clear. Irritation and excitement will do us no good. We must recognise the gravity of the problem. The greater the dirt, the greater the need for self-purification and self-sacrifice. We can gain nothing by vilifying the police. They are creatures of circumstances. Their training has not improved the nature they brought with them, probably it has been made worse.

It is for the first time they are handling their cultured countrymen with a high purpose. We must not expect a sudden change in the police. Patience and gentleness will convert them into decent men with fellow-feeling. For me Swaraj commenced when the best of us found themselves inside prison walls. Ever since it has been a steady accession of strength and a steady reformation. The latter is not to begin after a settlement, but it will be the result of real and ever-growing reformation. Shall we not blame ourselves too, for the police brutality? Have we not too long neglected them, too long feared them, thought ill of them and considered them to be past redemption? If we were to retain the same attitude of mind, we shall find so many groups to be beyond hope, that we shall have only ourselves left as paragons of perfection and patterns of virtue. In other words there would be no Swaraj at the end of such exclusive assumption of virtue. Let us, therefore, take a portion of the blame ourselves for the vices of the police and the weakness of our general surroundings. But our patience will be justified only if we exchange for love of ease and comfort, love of pain and suffering. In spite of the gruesome news served out to us from day to day, we can afford to be happy if we have done our little best in the cause. We must after all leave the result in the hands of God.

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ANGORA FUND COLLECTIONS.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED AT ANGORA

The President Central Khilafat Committee of, Bombay has sent us the following for publication under date 6 Feb:—

It has already been announced in the press that £26,000 were remitted by the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay direct to Angora through the Netherlands Trading Society of Amsterdam. The public are hereby informed that the instalment of £26,000 has reached its proper destination, as will appear from the following intimation received from the Bombay Branch of the Netherland Society:

Bombay, 1st February 1922.

From, The Agent, Netherlands Treating Society, Bombay.

To, M.M.H.J.M. Chotani Esqr, Bombay. Street, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have received a cable from my Amsterdam Head Office advising that on the 26th. December 1921 £26,000 have been paid to beneficiaries.

Please note that your account has been debited with Rs 10/- for telegram charges incurred by my Head Office in this connection

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) Acting Agent, For, Netherlands Trading Society.

Intimation regarding the delivery of the remaining amount of sixthousand pounds is also expected within a few days. When the acknowledgement receipt under the auspicious signature of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha is received in this office, its photograph will be published and distributed among the public. It is confidently hoped those who had any doubts whether the money remitted direct to Angora through the present arrangements would reach its destination, will now be perfectly satisfied, and will contradict all rumours that might be afloat in certain quarters regarding the same. We are perfectly sure that the present arrangements are the best and most reliable means of remitting monies direct to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Angora within the shortest time possible. Our Muslim brethren are, therefore, requested to banish all doubts from their mind and to devote themselves solely to the collection of at least fifty lacs of rupees for which repeated appeals have been made by the Central Khilafat Committee.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

The "Servant of India" writes.—

In the U.P. Legislative Council Sir Ludovic Porter made the following statement with regard to the treatment meted out to persons convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act:—

The leaders have been classed as what is known in England as first class misdemeanants, i. e. they are detained but they are subject to no punishment. They eat their own food, they wear their own clothes they are allowed to see newspapers and books, they are allowed interviews once a week or at more frequent intervals at the discretion of the superintendent and they are allowed to write letters once a week. The other men who have been convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, weather sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment, have, as a matter of fact, been undergoing simple imprisonment, though, not on quite the same scale of dietary etc. as the first, but they do no work and practically in their cases also the sentence amounts to one of detention. In the Punjab Council on January 10 the Hon. Sundar Singh Majithia read to the Council the draft rules regarding special class prisoners, which are reproduced in another column. These rules seem satisfactory, but it rests with the Superintendent of the gaol to decide whom to place in the special class, while what is required, and what was provided in Ireland in regard to Sinn Fein prisoners (as will be seen from the orders quoted elsewhere), is that all political offenders shall be treated differently from the rest. That is the crux of the matter, and on that point the non-official members defeated the Government in the Punjab, by carrying a resolution which embraced all political offenders against the opposition of the executive Government.

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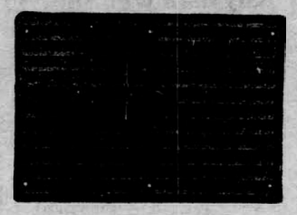

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Rupees ten Lakhs is the least amount needed to cope with the work of gratuitous relief alone.

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Do your DUTY to your Starving Countrymen In MALABAR.

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Take tickets for small collections of Rs. 25, 10, 5, 1, and As. 4 and sell them to your friends and Pay the amount of sales every Saturday.

Servants of Indian Society's Home. Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 15th *December* 1921

G. K. DEVADHAR, *Vice Presidents*, Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut and Hon. Joint Secretary (for General Organisation.) Malabar Relief Fund, Bomday.

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT.
Bombay 26th September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, Irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favorably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

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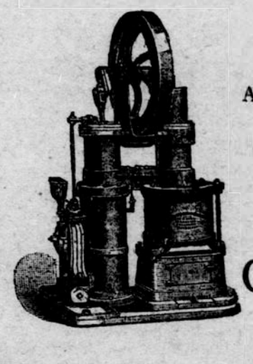

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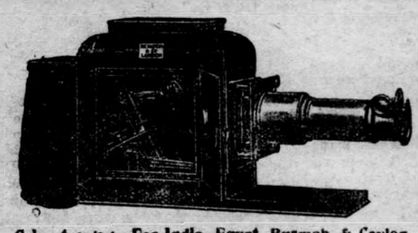

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